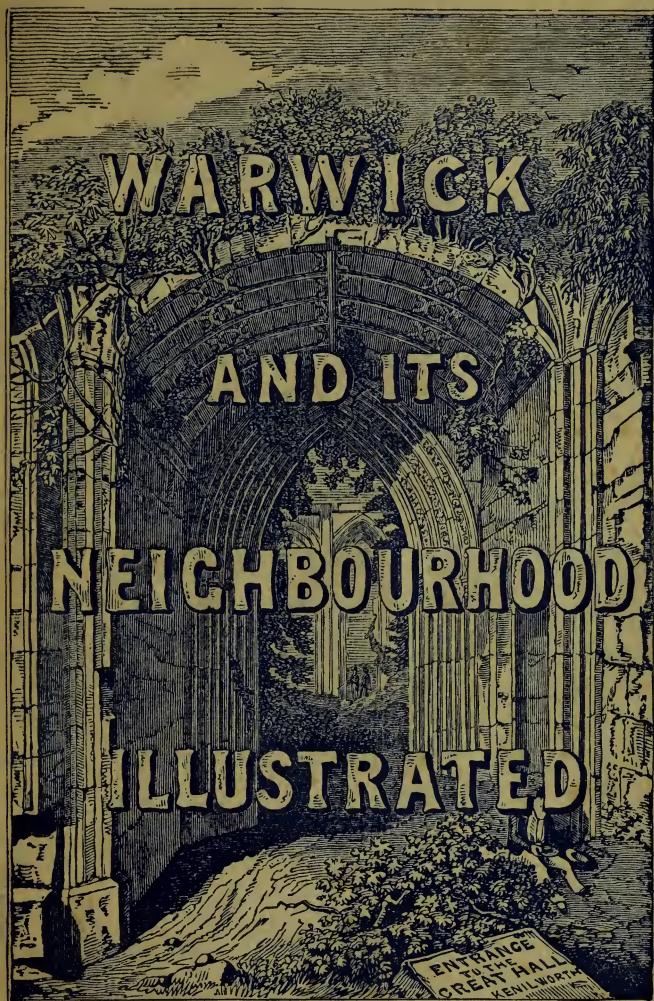
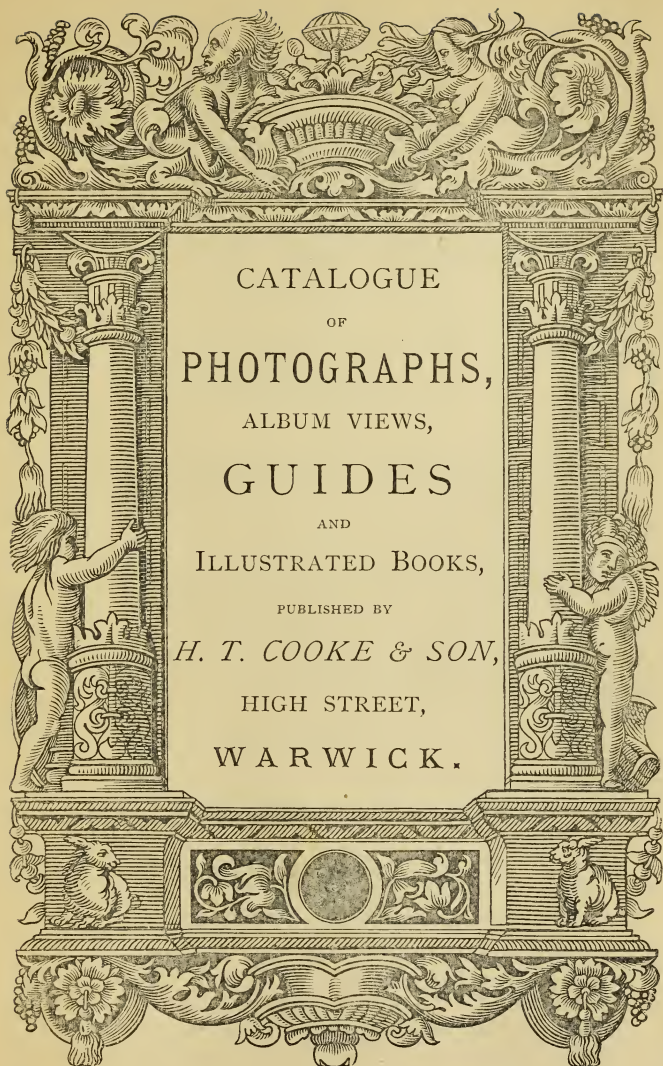


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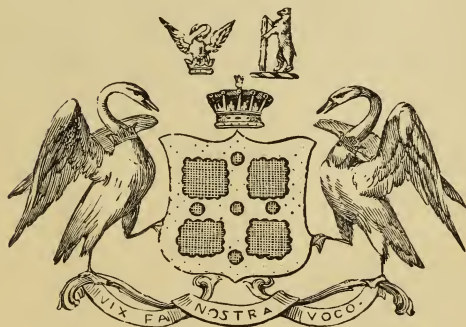


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A GUIDE
TO
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COVENTRY,
AND THE VARIOUS PLACES OF INTEREST IN
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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.



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P R E F A C E.

The present reduced form of the larger edition of the Guide has been issued to meet the requirements of those whose time will not allow them to wade through a more full and complete description of the places of interest, and it is presented to the Tourist in the hope that it may meet with the success which has attended its predecessor.



WARWICK.

We would not detain our readers by advertizing to the importance (at best conjectural) sought to be conferred on Warwick by antiquity. Some state that a fortress was erected by P. Ostorius Scapula, A.D. 50; others that it was the *Proæsidum Romanorum*, and that a cohort of Dalmatian horse was placed here under the command of *Dux Romanorum*. Certain it is that, after the destruction of the town by the Danes, it was rebuilt, and taken under the especial protection of Ethelfleda, the spirited and accomplished daughter of Alfred the great. This princess, who married Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, laid the foundation of the Castle in the year 915. In 1016, during a successful incursion of the Danes under Canute, the fortifications of the Castle and town were nearly demolished. They, however, quickly arose from their ruins; and, at the time of the Conquest Warwick is mentioned in the Domesday Book as a borough containing 216 houses, and was evidently regarded as a place of some importance, as orders were given to repair and fortify the town and castle of Warwick. This was carried into effect by surrounding the town with a strong wall and ditch, and by enlarging the castle.



EARLS OF WARWICK.

Rous, the Warwickshire antiquary, gravely assures us that Warwick hath had its Earls since the reign of the renowned King Arthur, when Arthgal or Artigalth first enjoyed the honour, and furnishes us with a list of the succeeding Earls from ancient British chronicles, and in this he is partly followed by Dugdale. We do not consider it necessary to give an account of the various Saxon Earls, but it would be unpardonable to avoid mention of the redoubtable Guy, who, we are told, married Felicia, daughter and heiress of Rohand, a great warrior in the time of Alfred, and in her right became Earl of Warwick.

This renowned champion is said to have been the son of Siward, Baron of Wallingford, and according to belief his height exceeded nine feet. Among other instances of his prowess, it is related that he slew a Saracen giant in single combat; killed a wild boar, an enormous dun cow, and even a green dragon.* Guy at last retired to Guy's Cliffe, near Warwick, where he lived the life of a hermit, till his death in 929.†

*A reprint, in English, of the famous and curious old French book in the library of Warwick Castle, of the adventures of Guy, Earl of Warwick, may be had of the Publishers of this book. Price 1s.

†For the account of a curious inscription lately discovered in Guy's Cave, and said by experts to have been engraved by Guy himself, see the large edition of this Guide.

At the time of the Conquest, Turchil (descended from the famous Guy) was Earl; but although a nobleman of vast power, he gave no assistance to Harold, in opposition to Duke William, for which reason he was allowed quiet possession of his vast estates, and was even employed to enlarge and fortify the town and castle, but he was soon after deprived of his earldom. The town having been thus fortified by order of the Conqueror with ditch and gates and the castle repaired and enlarged, which before consisted of little more than the dungeon, built by order of Ethelfleda upon the artificial mound of earth near the river side; the custody of this strong place was committed by the King to Henry de Newburg, whom he advanced to the rank and dignity of Earl of Warwick, and bestowed upon him the castle the manor of Warwick, and the royalty of the borough. HENRY DE NEWBURG, the first Earl of Warwick, who took his name from the castle of Newburg in Normandy, attended the Conqueror to England, was one of those who effected the reconciliation between William I. and his son Robert, and was the chief instrument in raising Henry, the King's youngest son, to the throne on the death of William Rufus. He began making Wedgnock Park, near Warwick, in imitation of Woodstock Park, made just before by Henry I. and which was the first land emparked in England. He died in 1123, was buried in the abbey of Preux in Normandy, and succeeded by his son ROGER DE NEWBURG, who was a witness to King Stephen's laws, and conquered Gowerland in Wales. He founded several religious houses in Warwick, and was accounted a pious man. He married the daughter of William Earl of Warren (who, on the arrival of Henry, Duke of Normandy,

afterwards Henry II., turned out King Stephen's soldiers who then manned the garrison, and delivered it up to Henry,) and dying, was succeeded by his son, WILLIAM DE NEWBURG. This Earl appears to have lived in ~~in~~tegal splendour; he founded two hospitals in Warwick, and built a new church for the Templars there. He died in the Holy Land, 1184, and was succeeded by his brother, WALLERAN DE NEWBURG, of whom history mentions little. He died 1205. HENRY DE NEWBURG was a minor when he succeeded his father, and was committed to the care of Thomas Basset, of Heddington, near Oxford. This Earl strictly adhered to King John in all his wars with the barons, notwithstanding that monarch had seized on the seigniory of Gower, in Wales, during the Earl's minority, and bestowed it on William de Braose. He died 1229, and was succeeded by his son, THOMAS DE NEWBURG, who had not full possession of the earldom until four years after the death of his father. This Earl married the daughter of William Longespe, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II., and died without issue. MARGERY DE NEWBURG, heiress to the Earldom, was married first to John Mareschal, of the family of the Earls of Pembroke, and secondly, by the special appointment of Henry III., to JOHN DE PLESSETIS, who, in right of his wife, took upon him the title of Earl of Warwick, in 1247, and in the following year the King afforded him the title of Comes Warwici, which from that time he constantly used. At the decease of his Countess, without children, the inheritance reverted to her aunt Alice, daughter of Walleran, who had been married to William Mauduit, Baron of Hanslape, by whom she left a son and heir, William Mauduit, who, on the death of John de

Plessetis became Earl of Warwick. In the war between Henry III. and the Barons, he was a firm adherent of the King, and was unfortunately surprised in his castle at Warwick, by John Gifford, governor of Kenilworth, on the part of the Barons, when the walls of the castle were demolished from tower to tower, the Earl and his Countess taken prisoners to Kenilworth, and obliged to pay 1900 marks for his ransom. He died without issue, and left Isabel, his sister, married to William de Beauchamp, sole heiress to his title and estates. WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, heir of the noble family of the Beauchamps (which at the Conquest was considered one of the principal families in Normandy, and who, coming over with the Conqueror, had for their services, and by intermarriage, obtained immense possessions and privileges in England), became heir to the Earldom in right of his wife, but she having entered a nunnery, they never assumed the title: he died in 1269, leaving his eldest son, WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, to succeed him. This Earl enjoyed the title in right of his mother, during his father's lifetime, as appears from his father's will. His services were almost continually employed by the Crown in Scotland and Wales, and he was one of the Governors of Prince Edward, then a minor, during the time Edward I. was employed in the Netherlands. He died in 1298, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, who the same year, attended the King in Scotland, and for his valour in the battle of Falkirk, received all the castles of Geoffery de Mowbray, lying in that Kingdom, except the lordship of Okeford, and all the lands of John de Strivelin. He served Edward I. several years in this country, for which he was rewarded with Bernard Castle, together with

the manor of Middleton and its chases, and the manor of Gainsford, with other lands belonging to John de Baliol, then the King's enemy. He was one of the noblemen who seized Piers Gaveston, the haughty favourite of Edward II., whom he conveyed to Warwick Castle, and in conjunction with three other Earls, to Blacklow Hill, near Warwick, where they beheaded him. Earl Guy long entertained an invincible hatred against Gaveston, for having fixed on him the insulting epithet of "The Black Hound of Arden." He died at Warwick Castle, 1315, as most thought by poison, and was succeeded by THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, who being scarcely two years old at the time of his father's death, was committed to the custody of Hugh le Despencer, but after the ruin of that favourite, in the beginning of the next reign, the custody was obtained by Roger Lord Mortimer. At the age of 17, by special favour, the King received his homage, and before he was twenty, was made Governor of Guernsey and the islands adjacent. He was one of the marshals of the King's army in France, and one of the chief commanders who, under the Black Prince, led the van of the English army at Cressy. At Poitiers he fought so gallantly that his hand was severely galled with plying his sword and battle axe; he afterwards made a progress in to the east, warring against the infidels. He rebuilt the walls of Warwick Castle, founded the choir of St. Mary's, and made the town toll-free. 43 Edward III., hearing that the English army, under the Duke of Lancaster, lay perishing with famine and pestilence in their camp, and yet refused to fight the French, who pressed them close, old as he then was, he hastily collected some choice troops, and sailed for Calais, where his bare appear-

ance dispersed the French, whom he pursued in their retreat. This truly great man was seized with the pestilence in Calais, and died 1370, aged 63. His body was brought over and buried in the middle of the choir of St. Mary's, at Warwick. THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, second son of the last Earl, succeeded to the earldom in consequence of his brother's death. He was chosen Governor to Richard II., and in concert with the Duke of Gloucester (whose life the King sought), constrained the King to call a Parliament, in which laws were enacted for the better government of the kingdom. In two years after, the Earl was deprived of his offices, and dismissed the court, when he retired to Warwick, built the tower now called Guy's Tower (costing £395 5s. 2d.), and finished the body of St. Mary's Church, 1394. Though in retirement he was still an object of jealousy to his enemies: being invited to a feast by the King, he came in a unguarded manner, was seized as a prisoner, and condemned to lose his head for having been in arms against the King. This sentence was remitted, however, but he was banished for life, and his lands granted to Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. In the same year he was brought back and confined in the Tower: but at the revolution he was reinstated in his rights. He died 1401, and was succeeded by his son, RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP, who had for his godfather Richard II., and was one of the most considerable persons in this kingdom in the 15th century. At the coronation of Henry IV., he was made a Knight of the Bath when only nineteen years of age, and Knight of the Garter at twenty-three. In the next year he marched with the forces to suppress the rebellion of Owen Glendwyr, whose standard he took in

open battle. At the coronation of Henry V. he was constituted Lord High Steward; 1415 Captain of Calais and Governor of the Marches of Picardy; 1417 created Earl of Albermarle. He was appointed by Henry V. to the tutelage of his son, then an infant; and called from France by Parliament, after the death of Henry V., to take upon him the government of the young King. 14 Henry VI. he was appointed Regent of France, and Lieutenant-General of the King's forces in that realm and the Duchy of Normandy. He died in the Castle of Roan, 1439, and his body brought over to England, and laid in a chest of stone before the altar of St. Mary's at Warwick, until a chapel and tomb (the most costly and beautiful in the kingdom, Henry VII. at Westminster excepted), adjoining St. Mary's, at Warwick, could be finished, wherein he was then laid with great solemnity. HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP succeeded his father when little more than 14 years of age; even then he had for some time been married to the daughter of Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury. When not yet 19 years of age he tendered his services to Henry VI. in defence of the Duchy of Aquitain, for which the King created him Premier Earl of England; and, within three days, advanced him to the rank of Duke of Warwick, with precedence next to the Duke of Norfolk. After this the Duke had a grant in reversion of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sarke, Erme, and Alderney, for the yearly tribute of a rose; and the King, further to express his affection, declared him King of the Isle of Wight, and placed the crown on the Duke's head with his own hands. He survived these mighty honours but a short time, dying in 1445, at the age of 22. He had an only child, Anne, who

died before she attained the age of six years, leaving her aunt Anne, sister to Henry, Duke of Warwick, heiress to the earldom.

RICHARD NEVIL now assumed the title of Earl of Warwick, in right of his wife, Anne. This Earl, so well known in English history by the title of "The King-Maker," finding himself of consequence enough to hold the balance between the families of York and Lancaster, rendered England during the reign of his power, a scene of bloodshed and confusion : and made or unmade kings of this or that house as best suited his purposes, pleasures, or interests. His life was passed in wars and broils, destructive to his family and country, and he was slain in the battle of Barnet, 1471, which battle he fought against Edward IV., endeavouring to replace Henry VI. on that throne from which, a few years before, he had hurled him. He left two daughters : Isabel, married to George, Duke of Clarence ; and Anne, married to Edward, Prince of Wales, son to Henry VI., by whom she had no issue, and afterwards to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, (afterwards Richard III), who killed the prince, her first husband, in cool blood, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and, when king, poisoned her, to secure the throne by marrying his brother's daughter.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, Duke of Clarence, in consideration of his marriage with Isabel, was by his brother, Edward IV., created Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. He began to beautify and increase the Castle, and projected many and important improvements, both in the castle and town, but falling under the suspicion of his brother, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London, attainted of high

treason before Parliament, and drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, his brother, the Duke of Gloucester assisting thereat, He had issue two sons, the eldest, Edward, succeeding to the earldom.

In 3 Henry VII. an Act was passed recalling the Countess Anne, widow of Richard Nevil, and restoring her to the inheritance of her family : but this was a refinement of cruelty, for shortly after obtaining possession, she was forced to transfer to the king, by special deed, the immense possessions of the family, amounting at that time to 114 lordships, and the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sarke and Alderney. After the death of this lady, EDWARD PLANTAGENET succeeded to the earldom, but an unhappy fortune pursued him from a child : he was confined by Richard III. in the castle of Sheriff-Hutton until the battle of Bosworth Field, when Henry VII. caused him to be removed to the Tower of London, and confined more closely than ever, although his only crime was that of being the only Plantagenet living. He was at the age of twenty-five, arraigned for high treason, and by a promise of mercy prevailed upon to acknowledge himself guilty of entering into conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck ; this sealed his fate : he was convicted on his own confession, and beheaded on Tower Hill, 1499, and to prevent the claim of any who might be his heirs an attainder was passed against him.

The title now lay dormant for a period of 48 years, when in 1547 it was revived in favour of JOHN DUDLEY, Viscount Lisle, who was descended from Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Feb. 16, 1 Edward VI., by letters patent, he had the dignity of Earl of Warwick conferred upon

him, together with the castle, Wedgnoek Park, the manor of Warwick, &c.; he was made Lord High Chamberlain for life; elected one of the Knights of the Garter; 4 Edward VI. made General Warden of the North, and 6th year of that King's reign raised to the dignity of Duke of Northumberland. He was attainted in the first Parliament of Queen Mary for high treason, in attempting to place Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law, on the throne, and was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1553. AMBROSE DUDLEY, third son of the last Earl, having obtained a reversion of the attainder, was, on Christmas Day, 1557, created Viscount Lisle, and two days after, by a new creation, Earl of Warwick. He was Master of the Ordnance, Lieutenant-General of Normandy, Chief Butler of England, Knight of the Garter, and Privy Councillor. He married three wives, but dying without issue 1589, the title became again extinct, and the inheritance reverted once more to the crown, but was renewed in 1618 in favour of ROBERT LORD RICH. The Earl, not being descended from the old family, never held the estates, nor did he long enjoy his honours, dying about eight months after his elevation, and being succeeded by his eldest son ROBERT RICH, who was Lord High Admiral of England for the Long Parliament. He was a man of pleasing conversation and fascinating manners, and enjoyed the confidence of Cromwell more than any other man. In the negotiation with the king in 1645, one of the conditions proposed by the Parliament was the elevation of this Earl to a Dukedom. He died in 1658, and was succeeded by his son ROBERT RICH, who survived his father but one year: his only son, Robert, married Francis, youngest daughter of the Protector Cromwell, but died with-

out issue in his father's lifetime. Charles, brother to the above, now succeeded to the title, but his only son dying during the father's lifetime, the earldom was united with that of Holland, by the succession to the title of ROBERT RICH, Earl of Holland. He died in 1675, and the title descended in succession to EDWARD RICH, who died in 1701: EDWARD HENRY RICH, who died in 1721; and EDWARD RICH, who died 1759, without male issue, and the title became a third time extinct.

FULKE GREVILLE, who was born in 1554, and received his juvenile education with the great Sir Philip Sidney, his cousin, at the school of Shrewsbury, bought up claims on the manor of Wedgnock, which were granted *in plenitas* by Queen Elizabeth. In James II. he obtained a grant of Warwick Castle, which was then in a ruinous state, (the stronger parts being used as a county goal), and at an expense of £20,000, restored it: he also purchased and planted the Temple grounds on the left bank of the river, and 18 James I. he was advanced to the peerage as Lord Brooke. A man of letters himself, he sought out and patronized that merit in others. This great and good man was stabbed by his servant in his bedroom, and died of his wounds September 30, 1628: he was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick. Dying, without issue, he was succeeded by his first cousin's son, ROBERT GREVILLE, who married a daughter of Francis, Earl of Bedford. He was one of the first who openly exclaimed against the measures adopted by the Court of Charles I., and taking up arms against that monarch, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the counties of Warwick and Stafford. The Castle of Warwick being

besieged by the Royalists, under the Earl of Northampton, Lord Brooke hastened from London with reinforcements, and raised the siege, to the joy of Sir E. Peito, who, with a small garrison, and poor supply of artillery, had held the post for the period of 10 days. After doing great and important service at the battle of Edge-hill, he was killed by a shot in the right eye, on March 1, 1643, while forcing the position held by Lord Chesterfield, at Lichfield, and was succeeded by his son, FRANCIS GREVILLE, who died unmarried in the same year as his father, and was succeeded by his brother, ROBERT GREVILLE. This Lord Brooke was instrumental in effecting the restoration of Charles II.: and was one of the six lords sent over to Holland, with the humble invitation of Parliament, that his Majesty would return and take the government of the kingdom into his hands. He had six sons, all of whom died young, and he, at his death in 1676, was succeeded by his brother, FULKE GREVILLE, who held the title until 1710, when he was succeeded by his son, WILLIAM GREVILLE. At his death in 1727, FRANCES GREVILLE, his son succeeded to the title, and in July, 1746, was raised to the dignity of an Earl by the title of Earl Brooke, of Warwick Castle; in 1753, he was made a knight of the Thistle: in November, 1759, created Earl of Warwick, and obtained a special grant, April 2, 1760, for bearing the crest of the ancient earls of that name, namely a bear erect, argent, muzzled gules, supporting a ragged staff of the first. He died 1775, and was succeeded by his son GEORGE GREVILLE. To this nobleman the town is indebted for some of its most valuable improvements. He erected the bridge over the Avon, opened the approaches to the town, formed the present

rocky road to the Castle, enlarged the park, and surrounded the Castle with its spacious lawns and luxurious shrubs. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by his son, HENRY RICHARD GREVILLE. This nobleman, who was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Warwick, and Colonel of the Warwick Militia, married the relict of the fifth Lord Monson, and dying in 1853, was succeeded by the present Earl, GEORGE GUY GREVILLE, who was born March 28, 1818, and married, February 18, 1852, the Lady Anne Charteris, second daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, and has issue four sons and one daughter.





WARWICK CASTLE.

The present approach to the Castle commences with a recently-erected embattled gateway, called the Porter's Lodge, passing through which the visitor enters a fine broad road, deeply cut through the solid rock; the ample branches of foliage forming a canopy above, while beneath, the moss and ivy, creeping in fertile wildness, form a picture at once romantic and pleasing. Proceeding about 100 yards, a sudden turn in the road brings the visitor to the outer court (formerly a vineyard, and where, so far back as the time of Henry IV., the rich clusters of grapes are said to have come to considerable perfection); where the stupendous line of fortifications, with the "cloud cap't towers," breaks suddenly on the sight in all its bold magnificence, seeming, firmly joined as it is to its rocky foundation, to bid defiance to the all-subduing power of time. On the right is the fine polygon tower, dedicated to Earl Guy, having walls ten feet thick, and a base of thirty feet in diameter, and rising to a height of 128 feet. On the left is the venerable Cæsar's Tower, said to be coeval with the Norman Conquest; and although it has braved the ravages of time, and the depredations of man for nearly 800 years, still continues as firm as the rock on which it is founded. It is connected with Guy's Tower by a strong embattled wall, in the centre of which is the

ponderous arched gateway, flanked by towers, and succeeded by a second gateway, with towers and battlements rising far above the first. These were formerly defended by two portcullises, one of which still remains in use. Before the whole is a now disused moat, with an arch thrown over at the gateway, where formerly was the drawbridge.

Passing the double gateway, the visitor enters the inner court, where a scene is presented to the view which excites feelings of admiration. The spacious area of the court is clothed by a carpet of rich green sward. On the left stands the grand irregular castellated mansion of the feudal barons of Warwick. Uninjured by time, it still retains that bold, irregular outline so peculiar to the ancient castellated style; on the left is Cæsar's tower: in the front is the mount or keep, clothed from its base to its summit, with trees and shrubs. The top of the mount is crowned with towers and battlements, in the centre of which is a gateway closed by an iron grating, the light breaking through which relieves the heaviness of the battlements, and produces a charming effect. On the right appear two unfinished towers, one of which is the Bear Tower begun by Richard III.: and at the extreme termination is the lofty and commanding Guy's Tower, the whole range being joined by ramparts and embattled walls of amazing thickness. Open flight of steps and broad walks on the top of the walls form a means of communication throughout the whole of the fortress. The scene is grand, and so perfect the fascination that it would be difficult to say what might be added that would improve, or what might be taken away that would not injure the effect of the whole.

INTERIOR.

On Advent Sunday, 1871, a fire broke out in the Castle, which, before it was suppressed, consumed the whole eastern portion, including the Great Hall, with its priceless treasures. The pictures, library of books, and some of the antiques in the private apartments were fortunately preserved, but many unfortunately fell a prey to the flames. The building, has however, undergone a most judicious restoration at the hands of Mr. Salvin, the eminent architect; and many architectural features, which were walled up or covered with plaster, are now exposed to view. The armour, also, has been restored under the judicious treatment of Mr. Syers, of London, and is now arranged around the Great Hall.

Here are found a collection of complete suits of armour, a fine suit of horse armour, specimens of two-handled swords, and a suit of horse trappings said to have been used by Queen Elizabeth on her journey from Warwick to Kenilworth; the armour belonging to Lord Brooke, a commander of the Parliamentary army, who was killed at the siege of Lichfield; an enormous arquebuse, taken from a French ship of war; and an excellent collection of iron head-pieces of different nations and reigns.

The relics of that hero of antiquity, Guy, Earl of Warwick, have been removed to the Great Hall from the Porter's Lodge, where they were formerly kept. The sword (the custody of which was, in the reign of Henry VIII., committed to William Hoggeson, yeoman of the buttery, with a salary of 2d. per day), shield, helmet,

breastplate, walking staff, and tilting pole, all of enormous size, the horse armour, on which is an inscription nearly obliterated, is evidently of later date. A large pot, called "Guy's porridge pot," his flesh fork, and his lady's stirrups. Although the armour may not have a right to the high antiquity claimed for it, yet, says, Gilpin, "they are no improper appendages to the place, as they give the imagination a kind of tinge, which throws an agreeable romantic colour on all the vestiges of this venerable pile."

From the Great Hall, a view is obtained, at a single glance, of the grand suite of state rooms on the one side, and domestic apartments on the other, extending in a straight line 333 feet, terminated at the western extremity by a window. From the Great Hall is also seen with good effect, hanging at the end of the chapel passage, the celebrated painting, by Vandyck, of *Charles I.* This is a splendid figure, and at the distance nearly resembles life; it was given by Prince Charles of Lorraine to Lord Waldegrave, and was purchased by the father of the late Earl of Warwick. Sir Joshua Reynolds is said to have offered 500 guineas for it.

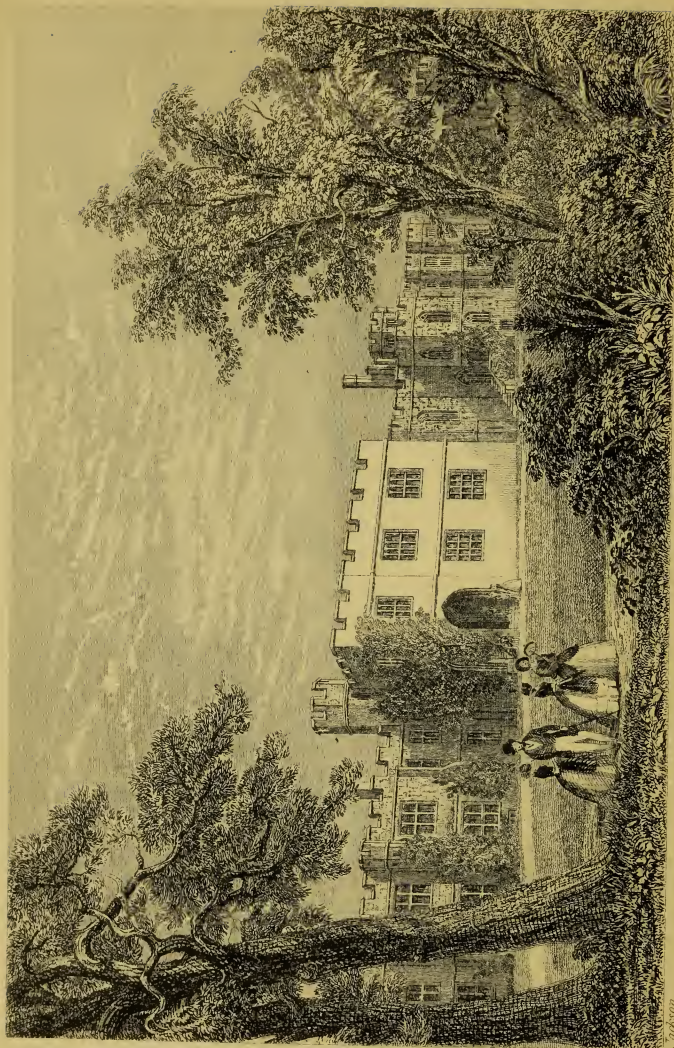
The prospect from the south windows is one of the most delightful the country can boast; the soft classic Avon (a branch from which, dividing here, and entering the main stream a distance below, forms before the window a fertile little island), falling with a "soothing sound" over a cascade 100 feet below, laves the foundation of the Castle, and continues its meandering way to the right through the extensive and highly-cultivated park—sheep and cattle grazing in peaceful security on its

banks—the undulating foliage of forest trees of every hue, intermingling with the stately cedar spreading its curiously-feathered branches—and the verdant lawns, where nature and art appear to have expended their treasures—combine to form a landscape of surpassing beauty.

THE RED DRAWING ROOM contains a magnificent Venetian Mirror, in a quaint and rich frame ; and besides other objects of interest, the following paintings :—*Dutch Burgo-master*, by Rembrandt ; *Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel*, by Rubens (this magnificent picture is considered by Sir Thomas Lawrence the best in the collection) ; *The Assumption of the Virgin*, by Raphael ; *Ambrosio, Marquis de Spinola*, by Rubens ; *Wife of Snyder*, by Vandyek ; over the fire-place, a curious clock ; on the mantelpiece, two sacrificial vessels called *Prafericula* ; and an Urn of bronze and antique. On a buhl table the Lion of St. Mark, and some candelabra of chaste design in ormolu. On the right a handsome cabinet of tortoiseshell and ivory, formerly belonging to the Spinola family, and bearing their arms. On the left a cabinet inlaid with pearl, and supporting a valuable image in green basalt, brought from Egypt. Between the windows is a beautiful table of *Pietra Commessa*, which formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette ; opposite to this are buhl cabinets, containing some scarce and beautiful specimens of *Limousin enamel*, examples of which, as well as ancient bronzes, marbles, Etruscan vases, vessels of crystal and Bohemian glass, &c., are arranged on various tables and cabinets, in this and the other apartments.

THE CEDAR DRAWING ROOM is a noble room, 47 feet by 25. The furniture is antique : the mirrors and screens very fine, and the marble chimney-piece (said to be the only specimen of the kind in England) is exceedingly beautiful. A Florentine table opposite the fire-place, inlaid with lava of Vesuvius, supports a marble bust from the Giustiniani Minerva, at Rome, flanked by two Etruscan vases. A table of black and white antique Egyptian marble stands at either end of the room : the one at the west end supporting an exquisite bust of *Proserpine*, by Hiram Power, the sculptor of the Greek Slave ; and one in metal of *Charles I.*, supposed to have been the model of one in marble, made by Bernini, for Henrietta Maria. Etruscan vases of great value are placed on old inlaid cabinets in various parts of the room. In the centre of the room is an ancient table of inlaid marble, brought from the Grimani Palace at Venice. On either side of the fire-place are busts of the *late Earl of Warwick*, by Nollekins, and the *late Countess of Warwick*, by Bonelli. Over the mantel-piece is a magnificent Venetian mirror. The following paintings adorn the walls :—*Henrietta Maria, Wife of Charles I.*, by Vandyck ; *Charles I.*, by Vandyck, half-length ; *Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick*, by Old Stone ; *James Graham, Marquis of Montrose*, by Vandyck ; *Prince Rupert*, full length, by Vandyck ; *The Princess de Santa Croce*, by Vandyck ; *A Lady and her little Boy*, supposed to be two of the *Brignola Family*, by Vandyck. Over the east and west doors, portraits of *Two of the Beauties of Charles II.*, by Vandyck.

The walls and ceiling of the GILT (OR GREEN) DRAWING ROOM are divided into panels, and superbly gilt.



Adson

WARWICK CASTLE FROM THE INNER COURT.

Pub^d by Henry T. Cooks High, 5⁴ Warwick

Engraver

On the mantel-piece are a bronze horse, lava vases, &c. The paintings in this room comprise—*Portrait of a Warrior*, by Moroni; *Earl of Strafford*, by Vandyck; *Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland*, by Dobson; *Lord William Russell*; *Portrait of a Cavalier General in armour*, by Vandyck; *A Lady*, by Sir Peter Lely; *Charles I.*, by a French painter; *Earl of Strafford, when young*, by Hanneman; *Henrietta Maria*, by a French painter; *A portrait*, by Vandyck; *Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay*, by C. Jansen; *A fine portrait*, by Adrian Hanneman; *William, Lord Brooke*, by Dahl; *Portrait of a Boy*, by Vandyck; *Portrait of a French Nobleman*, by Vandyck; *Lady Brooke*, by Dahl; *Girl blowing Bubbles*, by Murillo; *Prince Rupert*, by Vandyck; over the doors—*Three sons of Robert, Lord Brooke*; near the west door—*St. John Baptising our Saviour*, painted on the roof of amethyst. In this room is also placed the celebrated painting by Rubens, of *Ignatius Loyola*, founder of the Order of the Jesuits. This picture was originally painted for the Jesuits' College, at Antwerp, and belonged to that college until the period of the French Revolution: it is esteemed by competent judges to be of superlative value. The left hand is laid upon a volume, supported by a pedestal, on which is inscribed: "AD MAI—OREM DEI GLORIAM QVICVNQVE HVIC IESV CHRISI MITLE NOMEN DEDERINT DEI NOCTEQVE SVCCINTI LVMBOS ET TAM GRANDIS BITI SOLVTIONEM IMPTI ESSE EBER;" [SIC] the right hand is raised as if in the act of prayer; the eyes lifted to a burst of light in the midst of dark clouds: the countenance fine and deeply marked by enthusiasm; the action dignified and natural: the right foot advanced, and so

admirably foreshortened, as to appear as if projecting from the canvas ; the robes magnificent, and disposed with easy grace. This wonderful picture is, without doubt, the gem of the collection. In the centre of the room, on a richly-carved and gilt stand, is the superb table brought from the Grimani Palace, at Venice, by the British Consul, Mr. Money, for the late Earl of Warwick. It was well known as the "Grimani Table," being made expressly for that noble Venetian family, eminent in the history of that State, having supplied the Commonwealth with several Dukes, and the Church with two Cardinals. The family arms are worked in the corners with the precious and valuable stones with which the surface is inlaid. This table is entirely of *pietra dura*, and was universally considered one of the finest in Italy. In this room is also a *cinq-ue-cento* statue in white marble, of the Faun Marsyas, and two Italian marriage chests in wood, gilt and painted by some early Italian artist, brought from Venice. On a brass-mounted Casket, near the west door, is a curious mask, said to be of Socrates ; and on a buhl table, near the window, a *Venus* modelled in wax, by John of Bologna. Several specimens of buhl furniture, supporting ebony cases, carved and mounted in silver, a fine mosaic Cabinet, and other articles of *vertu*, are also scattered about the room. Concealed behind the wainscot there is a secret descending stairs.

The bed and furniture in the STATE BED ROOM are of red crimson velvet, and formerly belonged to Queen Anne : a present from George III. to the Warwick family. The walls are hung with finely-preserved tapestry, made

at Brussels in 1694; the subject upon them is supposed to be the Gardens at Versailles, as they were at that time. A rich cabinet of inlaid marqueterie, Japan bowls, Etruscan vases, &c., are placed in various parts of the room. The chimney-piece is of verd antique and white marble, executed by Westmacott, and supports two black marble vases on its mantle, while above is a full length portrait of *Queen Anne*, in a rich brocade dress, wearing the collar and jewel of the Order of the Garter, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the west door, portrait of *One of the Thynne family*, by Frederigo Zuccherò; and over the east door, *Marquis of Huntley*, school of Vanduyck. In the bay of the window stands a leather chest, with the arms of Queen Anne, and opposite the bed is the toilet table as prepared for the use of her present Majesty during her visit to the Earl of Warwick, bearing a collection of rare Venetian glass, and two magnificent crystal flasks.

THE BOUDOIR is a lovely little room, forming the western extremity of the suite of rooms. The prospects from the windows are extremely fine, and the walls studded with paintings. Amongst others may be named:—Portrait of *Henry VIII.*, by Hans Holbein; *Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland*, by Lely; *A Boar Hunt*, by Rubens; *A Duel Piece*, by Hugtenburgh; *William Russell, first Duke of Bedford*; and the *first Duchess of Bedford*; *Francis, second Earl of Bedford*; *A Pieta, or Dead Christ*, by Lodovico Caracci; *St. Stephen*, by Lorenzo di Credi; *St. John*, a companion to the above; a curious picture of *A Saint*, by Andrea del Sarto, and a companion to the

same; portrait of *One of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.*, by Lely; *Henry IV., of France*, by William Patoun; *Henry VIII., when a Boy*, by Vandyck; portrait of *A Girl, said to be one of Robert, Lord Brooke's children*; a beautiful little picture of *St. Sebastian*, by Vandyck; *An old Woman eating Pottage*, by Gerhard Douw; *Mrs. Digby, in the dress of a Lady Abbess*; *Head of St. Jerome*, by Rubens; *Card Players*, by Teniers; *A Madonna and Child*, by Barrochio; *One of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.*, by Lely; *Landscape*, by Salvator Rosa, and *Companion to the same*; *A sketch of the Four Evangelists*, by Rubens, a highly valuable picture; *Mary Boleyn*, by Hans Holbein, and *Anne Boleyn*, by the same artist. On a table is placed a cinque-cento statute of the *Faun Marsyas*, from the collection of the late Major-General Sir C. J. Greville, K.C.B. In this room are also groups modelled in terra-cotta by Pinelli, of Rome, bronze casts, buhl, ormolu, and marqueterie tables and stands; and also a *beautiful clock*, with twelve curious and highly-finished enamels, one to each hour, representing the twelve principal events in the life of our Saviour; they are of rare pink enamel, set in silver, and the drawing of the figures is graceful, elegant, and finished by some perfect master's hand.

The effect of these apartments is considerably heightened by the harmony observed in the matchless collection of pure antique furniture throughout the whole suite of state apartments. Superb cabinets, encoigneurs, caskets, and tables of buhl and marqueterie, of the most costly finish—splendid ormolu, crystal, china, and lava cups,

flasks, and vases—Etruscan vases—marble and *pietra dura* tables—bronzes and busts, displaying the utmost efforts of art—costly Bijoutiers and rare antiques are scattered through the rooms in rich profusion, yet with exquisite taste—no innovation of the modern is allowed to injure the effect of the ancient—all is costly, all is rare, yet all is harmonious.

From the Boudoir a door fitting the wainscot, opens into THE ARMOURY PASSAGE, which contains a rare collection of curiosities of great value; one of the finest collections of ancient armour in the kingdom, as a private collection we believe unique; and a large collection of fossils and petrefactions, bronzes, busts, &c.; far too numerous even to attempt to catalogue. Suspended round the walls are culivers, ancient cross-bows, battle-axes, pikes, swords, daggers, muskets, arquebuses, quivers, arrows, tomahawks, helmets, chain armour, &c.; here is also the portrait of our Saviour, on a gilt ground after the impression of an emerald presented by the Great Turk to Innocent VIII., for a token to redeem his brother that was taken prisoner. And a gallery at the further end contains a superb suit of Queen Elizabeth's horse armour; and a small suit of plate armour made for the "Noble Impe," Robert of Dudley, son of Robert, Earl of Leycester. THE BILLIARD ROOM has lately been entirely refitted with carved table, and furniture *en suite*. In this passage also hangs a fine collection of paintings.

From the Gilt Room a door opens into a little apartment called the COMPASS ROOM, the principal window of which (of painted glass) was brought from Flanders by

the late Earl of Warwick. There are two tables, the one of Sienna marble, the other of Scagliola; close to which is a truncated marble column of Brocatella Africana. The paintings in this room are *Old Man's Head*, by Rubens; *Two pictures of Bears*; *Scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor*, by Stoddart; small *Coast Scene*, by W. Vander Velde; *A Bacchanalian Group*, by Rubens; *A Saint*; *St. Peter in Prison and St. Peter released from Prison*, by Peter Neef; *A Laughing Boy*, by Murillo; *Ecce Agnus Dei*, by Tiepolo; small Dutch portrait of a *Woman*; *A Storm and Wreck*, a very fine picture, by W. Vander Velde, (the younger); *A Sea Piece*, by Vander Velde; portrait of *Napoleon Bonaparte*, by David; *Head of an Old Man*, by Rubens; *Landscape*, by Salvator Rosa; two small pictures of *St. Paul lighting a fire in the Island of Melita*, and *St. Paul shaking off the Viper*, by Rubens; portrait of a *Lady*, Dutch school: *Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Bedford*; portraits of *Maximilian I., and his Sister*, by Lucas Cranach. In the CHAPEL PASSAGE hang *Mother of Rubens*, by Rubens; *Don Scotius*, by Abraham Jansen; *Still Life*, by Schaef; portrait of the late *Lady Warwick*, by Sir G. Hayter: and on a cabinet a magnificent bust of the *Black Prince*. Here is also a fine carving in wood, *the Battle of the Amazons on the Bridge*, after a painting by Rubens.

THE CHAPEL is entered by a small door, from the last-named passage, but the principal entrance is from the court-yard, where a flight of steps leads to the vestibule, from which a pair of folding doors opens into the chapel. It is spacious, and fitted up in an unostentatious way.

The altar-piece of oak, carved and surmounted by a canopy; the Gothic windows, filled with rich painted glass, pour through the chapel a stream of "dim religious light," rendering it a scene well calculated to harmonise the mind, and cause the heart to join in those devout prayers and pious exercises of our Church which are here daily offered up to the throne of grace.

THE GREAT DINING ROOM, built by Francis, Earl of Warwick, is in architectural keeping with the other parts of this venerable pile. This room was much damaged by fire, but is restored to its original state. The interior is painted and gilt in a rich but chaste style; large marble slabs, on elegant stands, are placed as side tables. In this room are three busts of Parian marble and antique, placed on pedestals of red Egyptian granite and Sienna marble. The busts of Augustus and Scipio Africanus are very fine. The head of Augustus is as perfect as the day on which it was finished; that of Scipio highly interesting, and the mouth singularly expressive of decision of character. This was found near St. John of Lateran at Rome, and was restored by the eminent Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen. In this room are placed *Frederick, Prince of Wales*, by Richardson; *Augusta, Princess of Wales, and an Infant, (George III.)*, by Philips; and *Two Lions*, by Rubens; a fine carved sideboard, with gilt figures, brought from Bergamo; also four gilt Italian figures from Venice, and a crystal chandelier from Genoa.

THE BREAKFAST ROOM contains *Joanna, Queen of Naples*, by Leonardo da Vinci; portrait of *Martin Ryckaert*, by Vandyck; portrait of *Don Ferdinand de Toledo*, the

Duke of Alva ; *The Doge's Palace at Venice*, by Canaletto ; *Duchess of Parma*, by Paulo Veronese ; and a *Battle Piece*, by H. Borgognone ; also a magnificent buhl clock ; two Portugese cabinets, and a fine collection of red lustre ware, introduced by the Moors into Spain.

In the Lobby adjoining the Breakfast Room, and which is panelled with cedar, are hung a collection of paintings of the Castle by Canaletto.

THE PRIVATE APARTMENTS OF THE CASTLE are not open for inspection. They have lately been thoroughly remodelled, and in many cases almost entirely rebuilt. They are ample and justly proportioned ; and although not vieing in magnificence with the state apartments, the comfort and convenience that pervades them excites in the mind pleasing thoughts of quiet and retirement. The Breakfast Room, Library and Private Rooms at the east end of the castle have been restored, under the superintendence of Mr. Salvin, the eminent architect, of London, and they add much to the beauty of the edifice and the comfort of the noble family by whom they are occupied.

Situate above the armoury and the state rooms are the private rooms of the Earl and Countess of Warwick. They contain many fine paintings, and a large collection of family portraits. The rooms have lately been fitted, at a great expense, with old carved panelling, and other ornaments, in the most exquisite taste. The Domestic Offices occupy a range running under the whole suite of state apartments ; nearly the whole of them are cut out of the solid rock, under ground as viewed in connection with

the inner court, but raised on the south side some sixty feet above the bed of the river. Here are seen to perfection the stupendous works in architecture undertaken by our forefathers. The whole range is supported by enormous solid pillars from ten to twenty feet span, from which spring the massive groined arches which support the roof.

Between Cæsar's Tower and the Clock Tower a new room has lately been built to contain the Library of Books relating to Warwickshire, which has been collected by the present Earl. Here is placed the celebrated "Kenilworth Buffet," from the Great Exhibition of 1851. This fine work of art was manufactured by Cookes and Sons, of Warwick, from an oak tree which was grown on the Kenilworth Estate, near the edge of the lake, and which, from its apparent age, was doubtless standing at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the Earl of Leycester. The centre panel portrays the entry of Queen Elizabeth to Kenilworth Castle, and on either side are recorded the date of the Queen's visit, 1575, and the year of the Exhibition, 1851;—above are projections, supported by the Bear and Ragged Staff, while the arms of Leycester surmount the whole. On the spandrils, supported by water flowers are marine subjects, taken from the pageant of 1575, viz:—a Triton on a Mermaid, and Arion on the Dolphin. The panels on the door are illustrations of some of the scenes from Sir Walter Scott's novel of Kenilworth; that on the left representing Queen Elizabeth's meeting with Amy Robsart in the grotto; that on the right the interview of Elizabeth with Leycester after the exposure

of his deceit. The figures at the four bases represent the great men of the time; Sidney, Raleigh, Shakespeare, and Drake: the Historian, the Warrior, the Poet, and the Admiral of the age. This splendid specimen of local manufacture was presented to the present Earl, on his marriage, by the town and county of Warwick.

Around the walls are hung a most valuable collection of portraits of eminent persons who have been connected with Warwickshire; among them the beautiful portrait of *Shakespeare*, supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen; *Sir Philip Sidney*; *Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester*; *Queen Elizabeth*, painted by her goldsmith, Guillim Stretes; *Robert Lord Brooke*, killed at the siege of Lichfield, by Dobson; *Oliver Cromwell*, by Walker; a portrait of *Shakespeare*, from Mr. Halliwell Phillips's collection; and portrait of the *Earl of Essex*, by Zuccherò.

Adjoining this room is a small conservatory.

EXTERIOR AND GROUNDS.

CÆSAR'S TOWER, which is not shown to visitors, has beneath it a dark and dismal dungeon, which is entered from the inner court by a long flight of stone steps; here, at various periods, prisoners have been confined, and from stanchion holes in the wall it is evident they were restrained far from the small loophole, which alone gave light and ventilation to the place. Many instructive and rude drawings may be traced on various parts of the walls, but they are now nearly obliterated by damp. The heart cannot but feel a pang while it traces the operations of the poor wretches who have thus *amused* themselves,

and whiled away the day, when the sun rose to gladden the earth, but excited no pleasure in their bosoms, and its parting beams left them still in their misery. The upper part, or guard rooms, are now fitted as servants' chambers. The scene from the summit borders on the sublime ; the views are extensive in every direction, and very fine ; while looking through the machicolations between the tower and the battlements, at the distance of nearly 150 feet the river pours its stream along. THE CLOCK AND GATE TOWERS are also fitted up as apartments for the attendants, and many of them are hung with tapestry.

GUY'S TOWER contains five tiers of guard rooms and thirteen rooms ; the second room is now used as a depository for documents, &c., relating to the castle estates ; the three upper ones are open, and afford excellent resting places for visitors during their ascent. The view from the summit, which is reached by 133 steps, is of the most varied description and amply repays the fatigue. In the distance are seen the spires of Coventry, the castle of Kenilworth, Guy's Cliffe, Blacklow Hill, Grove Park, the Shuckburgh and Shropshire Hills, and the Saxon Tower on the Broadway Hills ; the fashionable town of Leamington appears almost at your feet, while village churches, lifting their venerable towers through the embosoming foliage, fill up the pleasing picture. In the topmost guard room the visitor will be shown the thickness of the walls, which are here upwards of ten feet ; and in the room below are several curious inscriptions in raised letters ; many others have been obliterated by the mason's chisel, while removing the senseless writing of impertinent persons.

Descending from Guy's Tower, the visitor passes to what is called on an old plan of the castle, THE BEAR COURT. It occupied the space between the bases of the two north towers, and was nearly a regular parallelogram in shape. Passing onward, through a portcullis in the north wall, over a bridge thrown across the moat, and covered with ivy, a broad gravelled walk (on the right of which are the stables) conducts to the GREENHOUSE. This spacious building of modern construction, was built for the purpose of receiving the celebrated Antique Vase. It has usually a good collection of plants and shrubs, and from its front a beautiful landscape opens, admirably filled with wood and water. The Vase is of white marble, designed and executed in the purest Grecian taste, and is one of the finest specimens of ancient sculpture at present known—compared with the age of which even the castle itself is but a thing of a day. It was found at the bottom of a lake at Hadrian's Villa, near Tivoli, by Sir William Hamilton, then Ambassador at the Court of Naples, by whom it was presented to the father of the late Earl of Warwick, conveyed to England, and placed in its present position. Its shape is circular, and it is capable of holding 136 gallons. It has two large handles, formed of interwoven vine branches, from which the tendrils, leaves, and clustering grapes spread round the upper margin. The middle of the body is enfolded by the skin of the panther, with the head and claws beautifully finished; above are the heads of satyrs, bound with wreaths of ivy, accompanied by the vine-clad spear of Bacchus, and the crooked staff of the Augurs. It rests upon vine leaves that climb high up its sides, and stands on a square

marble pedestal, which bears the following inscription :—
 HOC PRISTINÆ ARTIS ROMANÆQ MAGNIFICENTIÆ MONUMEN-
 TUM RUDERIBUS VILLÆ TIBURTINÆ HADRIANO AUG. IN
 DEILCIIS HABITÆ EFFOSSUM RESTITUI CURAVIT EQUES
 GULIELMUS HAMILTON A GEORGIO III MAG. BRIT. REGE AD
 SICIL REGEM FERDINANDUM IV. LEGATUS ; ET IN PATRIAM
 TRANSMISSUM PATRIO BONARUM ARTIUM GENIO DICAVIT.
 AN. AC. N. CIO DCCLXXIV.

Leaving the greenhouse, the visitor continues his walk through a fine plantation of luxuriant trees and shrubs, bounding the extensive lawn for half-a-mile, till reaching the bank of the river, he emerges from the “leafy covert,” and the walk again opens on the lawn. The river front of the castle, the mount and its towers, the mill, the cascade, the ruined arches of the bridge, the greenhouse, the tower of St. Mary’s Church, the whole expanse of verdant lawn, bounded by the “soft flowing Avon,” appear in rapid succession, forming a panorama seldom equalled, never excelled. Passing a pavilion, the visitor arrives at the foot of the castle, where the stupendous pile, with its rocky basement, appears to derive increasing interest from the development of its vast bulk as it stands towering above the glassy stream. Amid the ivy and lichens that creep up the rugged side of the rock is a brass plate affixed to record the following distressing event : A relative of Lord Bagot’s while engaged in rowing on the river near this spot was unfortunately drowned, while a friend who accompanied him was with difficulty saved. The following is the inscription :—*Juxta hanc ripam e cymbâ submersus fuit GAULTERUS BAGOT, Jan. 10, A.D. 1800, Æt. suæ 22.*

Oh ! crudelis Avon, Stygiâ infelicioꝛ undâ
Suaviloquus posthac non tibi prosit Olor !
Merso, namque tuo violenti ingurgite, nato,
Hæc verba inscripsit flens et amans Genitor.

Returning to the HILL TOWER, the stranger pauses to view the magnificent cedars of Lebanon (which, it is said, grow to a larger size in this park than in any other part of the kingdom). Passing onwards, a circuitous path leads to the top of the mount, the summit of which is crowned by a grass plat, in the centre of which stood an ancient Scotch fir, blown down during a tempestuous night in the winter of 1843-44. This was the only tree represented in Canaletto's view of the castle ; it stood singly on the mount, outside the wall, and appears a prominent object in his picture. An iron-grated gate leads to what is called the northern tower. On this artificial mount, thrown up by Ethelfleda, near one thousand years ago, stood the ancient keep raised by that spirited Princess to keep in awe the turbulent spirits of her time.





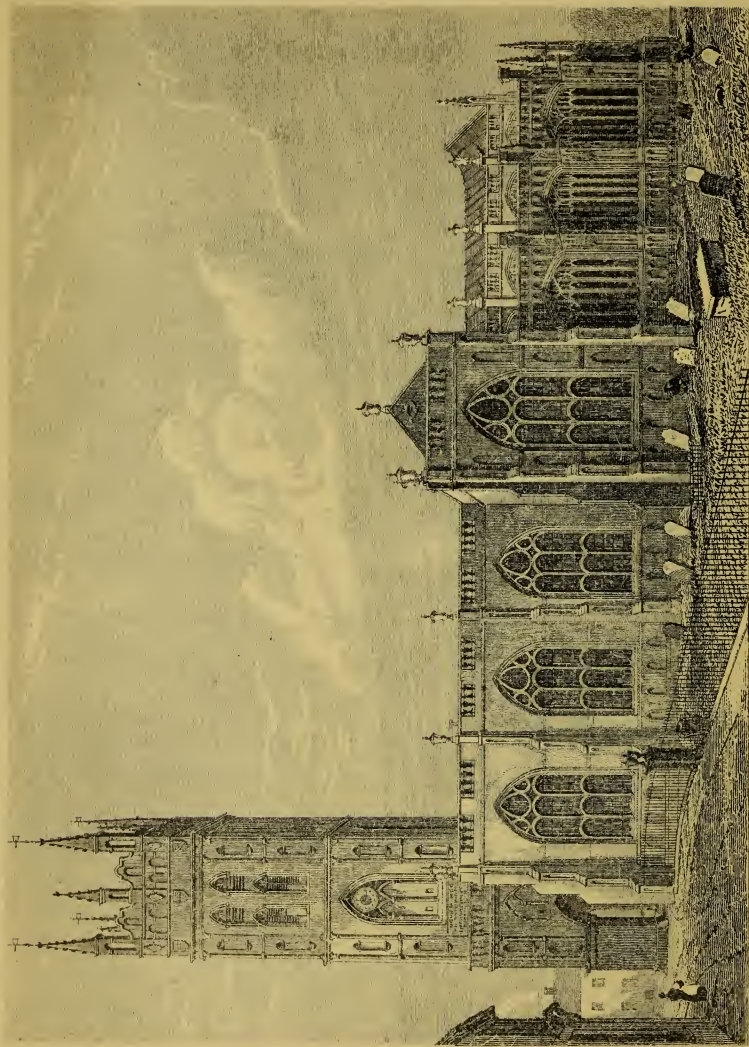
TOWN OF WARWICK.

The early as well as the modern history of the town of Warwick is so woven up with the accounts of its Earls that it would be here superfluous to reproduce it. The town is clean and extremely healthy; the houses are generally well built and spacious. It has meeting houses for the several bodies of Dissenters. For the Quakers and Unitarians in High Street; for the Independents in Brook Street; for the Wesleyan Methodists in Market Street and at Emscote; for the Roman Catholics in West Street; and for the Baptists on the Castle Hill.

THE CHURCHES.

Before describing the Churches at present remaining in Warwick, it may be desirable briefly to notice those which formerly existed in the town, and of which the memories have now almost perished. According to Rous, Warwick was, in the time of the later Britons, in the 6th century, a bishop's see. He states that St. Dubritius, coming here, fixed his episcopal residence on a site now included in the Castle walls, where he built a Church and dedicated it to **ALL SAINTS**. Saint Dubritius afterwards removed to Llandaff, where he became bishop of that see, and from thence was consecrated the first Welsh Archbishop. The existence of a Church here in the time of Edward the Confessor is recognized by a charter granted by King

Henry I., and by this charter was confirmed to it several peculiar customs and privileges, among others the fire and water ordeal. The Church was, by Roger de Newburgh in 1123, incorporated with the church of St. Mary. ST. HELEN'S formerly stood on the site now occupied by the Priory, and was swallowed up by the foundation of that religious house, and from that time is always mentioned conjointly with the Church of St. Sepulchre. ST. MICHAEL'S was situated at the lower end of the Saltisford; but in 41 Edwd. III. its revenues and population had dwindled almost to nothing. The walls of the Church are still standing, and the gables show the pitch of the original roof; the east window, though blocked up, has still its mouldings nearly perfect, and by the marks of the mullions, yet visible, seems to be of the decorated style of the 14th century. This cannot, therefore, be the original building, as Earl Roger founded the Hospital of St. Michael "neere the chappell" about the beginning of King Stephen's time. The area of this consecrated building is now used as a blacksmith's shop and dwelling house, in the upper chamber of which a portion of the old roof is still preserved. ST. JOHN BAPTIST formerly stood in the Market place, and its foundation is attributed by Rous to Caradoc, an ancient British Prince. This Church was also transferred by Earl Roger to St. Mary's. ST. PETER'S was originally situated in the centre of the town, but had no dwelling-place, or place of sepulture belonging to it. In the reign of Henry VI. it was pulled down, and the Chapel of St. Peter built in its stead over the east gate of the town. About the year 1800 this chapel and gateway underwent a most tasteless renovation and as-



SAINT MARY'S CHURCH AND THE BEACON IN WARWICK.

Engraved by Henry T. Cooke, High Street, Warwick.

1700

sumed its present form. ST. LAWRENCE was situate at the lower end of the West street, and was appropriated to the Coll. Church of Our Lady, 22 Richd. II. Its exact site was discovered in the autumn of 1837, when the road was widened at the entrance to the town. It was near the back gates of the castle, on the spot now occupied by the last house and garden on the south side of the street. Above the west gate of the town was ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL, which was also given by Roger, Earl of Warwick, to St. Mary's on making it collegiate. In 6 Richd. II. the advowson was bestowed on the Guild of St. George by Thos. Beauchamp, by whom the present tower was probably built, as his arms adorn the embattled parapet. The groined roof of the first compartment of the gateway is deserving of examination. In the notice of St. Helen's Church, it has already been mentioned that, together with ST. SEPULCHRE'S, it occupied the site of the Priory: but not the slightest vestige remains of either of these buildings. Within Wedgnoek Park is a spot on which formerly a chapel stood, called CUCKOO CHURCH. It is not known at what time it fell to ruin, but in 16 Henry VII. the king bestowed the site on which it stood, and also the church-yard, on the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—The period of the foundation of St. Mary's Church is uncertain; but that it was founded prior to the Conquest is evident, for in the Conqueror's survey it was certified to have one hyde of land in Myton, given to it by Turchil de Warwick, which land was then valued at 10s. It was made collegiate, having a Dean,

secular Canons, Priests and Choristers, by Hen. de Newberg, first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line; and Roger his son, in the year 1123, 23 Hen. I., added to their body the Priests from the Church of All Saints, and very liberally endowed the Church.

Various other benefactors, at different periods, continued to augment its income; and from its ample endowments, and the poverty of the various other churches then standing in what now constitutes the parish of St. Mary, the other churches gradually fell into disuse and decay, and finally merged into St. Mary's. It was not, however, without a struggle for supremacy that some of these fell: and to such a height were their bickerings carried, as to call forth the direct interference of the Pope (Adrian IV.), to subdue them. At the survey, 26 Henry VIII., previous to the general dissolution, its revenues were certified to be £334 2s. 3d. The books in the library at that period were very few, and chiefly accorded with the confined and bigoted feeling of the period. Its Reliques were pretty numerous, and such as now would raise a smile in the most simple at the credulity displayed by our ancestors.

The Collegiate Church of St. Mary was dissolved 37th Henry VIII., and the same year granted by letters patent to the Burgesses of Warwick, with an estate for its maintenance and that of the King's School adjoining—then worth £58 14s. 4d., but which is now £2,756 15s. 9d.; a very small portion of this is however applied to the purpose for which it was originally intended.

The Church, as far as the Choir, was destroyed by the great fire, which, in 1694, laid nearly the whole of the

town in ashes, and caused an estimated loss to the inhabitants of £90,600; towards which £11,000 was gathered by Brief, and £1,000 given by the Queen (Anne). With this the Church and Tower was rebuilt, from a design long supposed to have been furnished by SIR C. WREN, but which recent enquiries have proved to be by SIR W. WILSON. The Tower alone cost £1,600, and rises from four arches (three of which are open to the street, the other forming the principal entrance to the Church), and crowned with lofty pinnacles. It contains a peal of ten bells, a set of chimes, and a clock. On the north, west, and south sides is the following inscription:—

TEMPLUM B: MARIÆ COLLEGIATUM, PRIMITUS A ROG: DE
NOVO BURGO COM: WAR: TEMP: STEPH: R: INSTAURATUM
POSTEA A THO: DE BELLO-CAMPO C: WAR: EX TOTO REED-
IFICATUM ANNO MCCCXCIIII CONFLAGRATIONE STUPENDA,
NON ARIS, NON FOCIS PARCENTE, DIRUTUM V^o SEP: MDCXCIIII
NOVUM HOC PIETATE PUBLICA INCHOATUM, ET PROVECTUM,
REGIA ABSOLUTUM EST, SUB LÆTIS ANNÆ AUSPICIIS, ANNO
MEMORABILI MDCCIIII.

The Church is deficient, in no ordinary degree, in architectural beauty, although its noble proportions give it a grandeur of appearance; but for this it is probably indebted to its predecessor, which doubtless was strictly followed. It has a centre aisle, two side aisles, and a transept.

The following are the admeasurements of the Church;—To the top of the battlements of the tower, 130 feet; top of the pinnacles, 174 feet; diameter at the foot, 33 ft. 4 inches; at the summit, 27 feet. Length of the Church, including the Choir, 180 feet 6 inches; breadth 66 feet

4 inches ; cross aisle, 196 feet 6 inches ; height of the roof, 42 feet 6 inches ; length of the Choir, 77 feet 3 inches ; breadth, 27 feet 4 inches.

Over the principal entrance is a fine and powerful organ, built by Swarebrick ; improved, and its volume very much increased by Bishop, in 1834 ; by Banfield in 1836, and by the same person in 1842 ; and entirely rebuilt, improved, and the whole instrument brought forward by Hill and Son, in 1864. The furniture of the Church is of oak, deeply embrowned by age, and substantially made. It has *galleries* on the north, west, and south sides, and is filled with ugly pews.

Affixed to a pillar, on the south side of the entrance, is a small incised brass with the figure of an old servant of the Church, that will be immediately recognised by those who have visited it some years ago ; beneath is the following inscription :—

In the Churchyard adjoining, lie the mortal remains of James Hadley, for the greater part of his life a faithful servant of this Church. He died on the First day of January, 1849, aged 68.

The aisle and transepts are filled with monuments, the greater part of which are of no general interest. Those erected to persons of note will now be described.

East wall, left of lobby door, is an unpretending monument to the memory of two of Warwick's greatest benefactors to the poor, Thomas Oken and Joan his wife, having two incised brasses and a brass tablet, recovered after the great fire, with the following inscription :—

Of your Charite gibe thanks for the Soules of Thomas Oken, and Jone his Wyff—on whose Soules Jesus hath m'cy, Jesus hath m'cy—Amen—Remember ye Charite for the pore for ever, Ano. D. MCCCCCXXiii.

Under the brass, upon a marble table, is the following:—

To the memory of Mr. THOMAS OKEN, an ornament to his own, and a blessing to ages succeeding. This Monument, defaced by ye late dreadfull Fire, is re-erected and dedicated by his Feoffees, the MAYOR and ALDERMEN of this BOROUGH. Whose industry, being born here, of mean parents, was so bless'd in ye trade exercised of a Mercer, that 37mo H : 8, he was Master of ye Guild of the Holy Trinity, and St. George, now ye Hospital of E. of Leycester, 5th P. and Marræ. Bailiff of this Borough and dying 15to of Eliz. gave to Pious and Charitable uses here, an Estate, then lett for less yn £20 per An. now by ye just care of his Feoffees, advanc'd notwithstanding the loss of several houses by ye late Fire, to more than 100l. per An. also 100l. to purchase Lands to enlarge ye Common, 30l. to the Poor, 10l. to 30 poor Maidens for Marriages, 94 Ounces of wrought Plate, for ye use of the Bailiffs successively. And to ye Boroughs of Stratford and Banbury, 40l. each, to be lent to honest Tradesmen. Vide Dugdale's War.

This Charity, reader, was so wisely instituted, and ye Trust so honestly executed, yt, if to thy faith Thou art dispos'd to join good Works, thou needst seek no farther for a Model or encouragement, or opportunity, for ye have ye Poor with you always.

Opposite to this is a Monument erected to the Officers and men of the 24th Regiment, while surmounting it are the old Queen's and Regimental Colours.

North wall, west corner, is an unassuming marble monument to another of Warwick's benefactors, with a Latin inscription, which may be translated as follows :—

Near this place in a vault lieth William Johnson, Doctor of Physick, Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London. A man of probity, justice, honesty, who cultivated in himself real principals of charity. A lover of gratitude: Do you desire to know more of him, let propitious Fame of never-failing memory, speak the rest. He died on the 22nd day of Nov., 1725.

In the same vault is laid Ann his wife, who by her last Will commanded her whole Estate, of about 3,000*l.* and 160*l.* which she left at her death, (her debts and legacies being first discharg'd) to be laid out for the seasonable relief of poor people. By her will she likewise ordered that all her Lands which were situated at a distance, together with the personal estates she then possess'd to be sold, the first opportunity, and with the money thence arising, other Freehold Lands to be bought, situated in the County of Warwick, the revenue of which as also of all the Houses she possessed in Warwick, she bequeath'd to Trustees to be laid out every year, for the Poor of this borough for ever. She died on the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1733, of her age 84.

East wall, near the entrance to the Lady's Chapel, a marble monument, with brass effigies of Thos. Beauchamp, the founder of the church, and his wife; he had a stately

monument in the church which was destroyed by the great fire, but the brass effigies were rescued from the flames, and prefixed to the present marble, with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :—

Sacred to the best and greatest God, and to Eternal Memory. Having had this temple in vain for his Mausoleum, and its altars for his refuge, but awaken'd from that Sleep in which he had laid buried for more than Three Hundred Years, and which he thought would not be disturbed but by the general conflagration ; Lo ! there now ariseth and standeth before you that famous man equally renowned for his piety and Valour ; one while the Love, another while the envy of King's : always beloved by the Kingdom ; sometimes the sport of fortune ; at length her Conqueror : Equal to her smiles ; Greater than her frowns ; Almost the last of a name always terrible to France.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Governor of the Isle of Guernsey, Serke, and Aureney ; Knight of the Order of the Garter : Of some esteem with the fortunate invincible Prince Edward IIIId on account of his famous Exploits performed in England and France ; promoted by a convention of the Orders of the Realm to be Governor to Richard IIId during his minority. Condemn'd for High Treason when the same King was made Master of himself, or rather of his subjects. Banished to the Isle of Man ; recalled from Banishment by Henry the IVth to his Estates and Honours ; who when he had lived long enough for his country, himself, and his reputation, was together with his wife Margaret, buried in this place, in the Year of our Lord 1401.

That the Sepulchral monument of the Founder might not perish in the ashes of this Collegiate Church, which he himself had built, these Images snatched from the sacrilegious flame, were erected by the care of one of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for the re-building the Town and this Sacred Church, and who offers this Eulogium, such as it is, a kind of Funeral Obsequy to the Memory of so great a Name, a Name more durable than brass or marble. Anno. Dom. 1706.

Dugdale mentions the interment in this Church of *William Berkeswell*, Dean of the Church, and one of the Executors of Richard Beauchamp, and who witnessed the erection of the Lady's Chapel, and also the Buildings called the college — *Dean Alestre*, who witnessed the translation of Earl Richard's body into the Lady's Chapel. — *Dean Haseley*, Schoolmaster to Henry VII. — *John Rouse*, the justly celebrated antiquary. — *Thomas Cartwright*, Master of the Earl of Leycester's Hospital ("the first that in the Church of England began to pray extempore before his sermon") and others, whose monuments in his day were defaced, and of which no traces now remain.

The CHOIR is a part, as before mentioned, of the ancient Church, which escaped the destructive fire of 1694; it is a lofty and magnificent structure, and forms a striking contrast to the Church. The groined ceiling, which is nearly flat is supported by flying ribs, perforated, connected by light and elegant tracery; the centres of the groinings are finished by four large shields, embosomed by seraphim, the two extreme ones charged with the arms of Beauchamp

—those in the centre, Beauchamp impaling Mortimer and Ferrars of Groby, showing the alliances of the founder of this magnificent Gothic structure. It is lighted on each side by four large windows, which were formerly filled with rich old painted glass; one is now filled with stained glass to the memory of Officers of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and a second to the memory of the late Rev. G. Innes, for many years Master of the King's School; and at the east end by a large stained glass window which has recently been erected to the memory of the Rev. J. Boudier, formerly Vicar of the parish, and which sheds a soft and subdued light through this lovely pile. Considerable alterations have been made in this part of the Church, which have added much to the effect of its fine proportions. The whole of the Chancel has been cleared of the coat of plaster with which it was covered, and the stone-work restored to its original state. The modern Altar Screen of Oak, which was quite unworthy of its antique shrine, has been removed, and in its room is erected a fine reredos in black and white marble, to the memory of an old inhabitant of the town. The Stalls likewise, which were of a similar character with the Altar Screen before alluded to, are replaced by others in harmony with the style of the period when this portion of the sacred edifice was erected. They consist of ranges of Stalls in three divisions on each side, and are designed in conformity with those in the Beauchamp Chapel, with massive bench ends terminating with finial tops, and moulded elbows on which stand grotesque figures. The backs of the Seats against the north and south walls consist of perforated

tracery with shields, so arranged as to hide as little as possible of the shafts and mouldings of the stone panelling.

The backs of the lower stalls, both above and below the seat, are richly panelled and moulded.

To the south of the altar is a piscina, and four sedilia for the officiating Priests and Deacons. and on the north side is a deep recess formed for the representation of the Holy Sepulchre, which was formerly exhibited at Easter.

In the centre of the Choir is a fine table monument supporting the recumbent effigies of Earl Thomas Beauchamp (the founder of the Choir), and Catherine, his second Countess, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. The Earl is represented in armour, covered with a surcoat, worked with a fess between six crosslets—a dagger on his right side, spurs on his heels—his left hand gauntleted, resting on his sword—his right, uncovered, clasping that of the consort,—his helmeted head supported by a cushion, and his feet resting upon a bear. The Countess is habited in a mantle and petticoat laced down the front below her girdle, and very rich—her sleeves reaching to the wrists, and buttoned—her head-dress reticulated—her head is supported by a cushion, and her feet rest upon a lamb—her right hand is clasped in that of the Earl—her left reposed on her breast when perfect, but is now broken off at the wrist. Round about the tomb are thirty-six statues, placed alternately, male and female: a shield below each was, doubtless, formerly charged with the arms of each, which would have given a

clue to their names, but the bearings of the whole are now nearly obliterated. The Earl died at Calais, Nov. 15, 1370, aged 63.

In this Choir was also buried William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother of Queen Catherine Parr, but no trace of his tomb is now left.

Beneath the Choir is a large Crypt, supported by massive Norman pillars and arches, formerly used as a charnel house, but since as a burial place for the Corporation, till the Municipal Corporation Act removed that permanent distinction. It contains many monuments and inscriptions, and is the entrance to the Earl of Warwick's vault. Here is also placed the ancient Cucking Stool.

North of the Choir are three apartments: 1st, the Vestry, formerly containing the Library, which is now removed to the Vestry at the back of the Altar, in the "Lady's Chapel:" beneath this is an apartment, styled in an old inventory of goods in the Church "the lowe house under the vestry," now used as a Mausoleum for the noble family of Warwick.—2nd, An octagon room, formerly used as a Chapter House, in which now stands the stately but heavy monument of Fulke Lord Brooke. It has a sarcophagus, placed beneath a heavy double canopy, supported by Corinthian columns, and surmounted by pyramidical ornaments; round the cornice is the following inscription:—"FVLKE GREVILL, SERVANT TO QVEENE ELIZABETH, CONCELLOR TO KING IAMES, AND FREND TO SIR PHILIP SIDNEY; TROPHÆVM PECCATI." On the tomb rest several pieces of funeral armour, and round the room is

suspended armour, &c.—3rd, The Lobby, a spacious room, in which is a marble monument containing a modest and elegant Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :—

If you ask, Traveller, who lies here? take the account in a few words, I was Francis Parker, born at London, educated at Cambridge, where I obtained (I know not whether I deserved it) the degree of Master of Arts. I served the Lord Francis Robert, Fulke Brooke, in the character of Tutor, Secretary, and Steward, for almost 45 years, with what integrity and assiduity, let the survivors who know it declare: I deceased at London, in the house belonging to the Brookes, where I generally lived, on the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1693, of my age 67. When I rise again with my Lords, who are sleeping near me, may I hear the joyful eulogy,

WELL DONE THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT!

On the west side is a marble tomb, with Corinthian pillars, supporting a heavy canopy bearing a Latin inscription to the memory of Sir Thomas Puckering, Bart., youngest son of John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth; he resided at the Priory, in this borough, and died there March 20, 1636.

The whole of these three rooms have lately been cleaned, and the walls cleared of several coats of plaster and whitewash; what was supposed to have been a wall between the vestry and lobby, was discovered to be a fine Gothic stone screen which had been blocked up; it has now been put in a thorough state of repair, and the

openings filled with stained glass. Some fine old glass, taken from the east window of the Choir, now fills the windows of the Vestry.

THE BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL.—This magnificent pile is entered by a descent of several steps from the south transept of the Church, beneath a doorway beautifully carved in stone, said to have been executed by a poor mason of Warwick, in 1704, but which Mr. Bloxham assumes to be a restoration of the old doorway; the arms of Beauchamp adorn the centre, and on each side is the crest of the Bear and Ragged Staff, oak leaves, &c., forming the cornice; the arch is likewise beautifully sculptured; above the entrance is a music gallery or organ loft. The Chapel is 58 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 32 high. The seats are of fine old oak, beautifully carved, their elbows formed of bears, griffins, lions, &c., and near the altar are two antique desks. The Chapel is lighted by two large windows in the upper part of the side walls (north and south), on the west by a window looking into the Church (the greater part of these windows are of plain glass, and what is left of coloured glass are mostly fragments); and by a large rich window of fine old “storied” glass on the east side; the ceiling of the Chapel like that of the Choir, is nearly flat, ornamented with groined ribs, at the intersections of which are bosses elegantly painted and gilt; the principal shields are charged with the arms of de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line,—the founder (Beauchamp), and the one nearest the altar with the Virgin, surrounded by a glory; the altar-piece is of bas-relief of the salutation of the Virgin Mary, beautifully

executed by a Mr. Collins, of Warwick, from a design by Lightoler. In the corners of the east end are elegant niches, which, according to Dugdale, formerly held Images of Gold, each of the weight of 20 lbs. To the left of the altar is a doorway leading to an apartment, formerly the Vestry, but now fitted up for a Library, and into which the books have been removed from the Vestry. On the north side of the Chapel is a small Oratory, reached by a short flight of stone steps. The ornaments of this little chantry are exquisitely finished—the roof is groined with fan tracery, light and elegant—a range of windows on its south side open to the Beauchamp Chapel; the steps of the confessional adjoining this Oratory are very much worn, and prove either the fanaticism of the devotees, or a fervour of devotion that were well copied in our more enlightened days. To the west of this apartment is another, fitted up with desks and seats, and beyond this is another apartment without seats; from thence a flight of steps conducts to the roof of the building. The original items for the erection of this exquisite pile, and the costly and beautiful tomb it was erected to enshrine, are of great interest, but would extend the book beyond its limits; they, may, however, be found in the larger edition of this Guide.

The structure was commenced 21 Hen. VI., and finished 3 Edward IV., occupying a period of 21 years, at a cost of £2481 4s. 7d.: the value of a fat Ox at that time being 13s. 4d., and a quarter of bread Corn 3s. 4d. The Chapel though finished, was not consecrated till 15 Edw. IV., when John Hales, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was

BEAUCHAMP CHAPEL.

specially commissioned for the purpose by John Carpe Bishop of Worcester. The principal tomb in the Chapel is that to enshrine which this gorgeous pile was erected. It is an altar tomb of Purbec marble, bearing the recumbent effigy, in fine latten brass, gilt, of the great Earl, lying on a slab of the same metal, above which is a hearse of the same metal, formerly supporting a pall of velvet. The figure is in full armour, with a sword and dagger; the head uncovered, rests upon his helmet, the feet supported by a bear and griffin; the hands are raised as in prayer, but not closed; the whole of the figure and its accompaniments are minutely and beautifully finished. Around the tomb, in niches, are fourteen images of lords and ladies, in "divers vestures, called weepers;" beneath each is a shield of arms, as follows:—

Next to the head, west end of the Tomb. 1.—Cecily (Neville) Duchess of Warwick, the Earl's daughter-in-law. 2.—Henry, Duke of Warwick, the Earl's only son.

South side of the Tomb. 3.—Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and in right of his wife Anne, sister of Duke Henry and his heiress, also Earl of Warwick, son-in-law to the deceased. 4.—Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, a son-in-law. 5.—Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. 6.—John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, a son-in-law. 7.—Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, father of Richard, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick.

East end of the Tomb. 8.—George Neville, Lord Lattimer, a son-in-law of the deceased. 9.—Elizabeth Lady Lattimer, third daughter of the Earl, wife of the last described.

North side of the Tomb. 10.—Anne (styled in her own right) Countess of Salisbury, only child of the Duke and Duchess, and grand-daughter of the deceased: she died in 1449, aged 10 years. 11.—Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, eldest daughter of Earl Richard. 12.—Anne, Duchess of Buckingham. 13.—Eleanor, Duchess of Somerset, second daughter of the Earl. 14.—Anne, Countess of Salisbury and Warwick, fourth daughter of Earl Richard, and only sister of the whole blood and heiress to Duke Henry. Between each "weeper" are smaller niches, raised upon pillars, containing whole-length figures of angels, clothed in robes, and holding scrolls inscribed—

Sit deo laus et Gloriæ: defunctis misericordia.

The inscription, of which the following is a copy, is on the edge of the tomb, running twice round in the Old English character, and freely interspersed with the Earl's crest—the Bear and Ragged Staff; the Bear being represented by * and the Ragged Staff by ‡ :—

* Þreieþ deboutly for the Sowel whom god affoille of one of the moost worshipful Knightes in his dayes | of monhode & conning ‡ Richard * Beauchamp ‡ late Earl of Marrewik * lord Despenfer of * Bergabenny, & of many other grete * lordships, whos body resteth here under this tumber in a fulseire bout of Stone set on the bare rooch, thewhuch visieth with longe siknes in the | Castel of ‡ Roan therein decessed ful cristenly the last day of * April the yer of oure ‡ lord god A. M | CCCcxxxix, ‡ he being at that tyme * Lieutenant gen'al and governer of the Roialme of France and of the Duchie of Normandie, by sufficient ‡ Auctorite of oure Sou'aigne lord the King * Harry the vij. thewhich body with grete deliberacon' and ful worshipful condint | * Bi See * And by * lord was broght to Marrewik the iiii day of ‡ October the yer aboueseyde, and was | * leyde with ful Solenne exequies in a feir chest made of Stone in this Chirche afore the west dore of this ‡ Chapel according to his last Wille * And ‡ Testament ‡ therein to reste til this ‡ Chapel by him devised i' his lif were made. Al thewhuche Chapel founded ‡ | * On the Rooch, And alle the Membrez therof his ‡ Executours dede fully make And Apparaill * | * By the Auctorite of his Seyde last Wille And ‡ Testament And * therafter By the ‡ same Auctorite Theydyde * Transtate ‡ ful * worshipfully the seide Body into the bout aboueseyde, Honored be god therefore * ‡ * ‡ * ‡

[The mark | shows the places where the inscription passes from one side of the tomb to another.]

The monument to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leycester, and his Countess Lettice, is erected against the north wall of the Chapel. It is a heavy canopy, profusely ornamented, supported by Corinthian pillars, beneath which, enclosed by iron rails, is an altar-tomb supporting recumbent figures of the deceased Earl and his Countess. The Earl's figure

is clothed in armour, over which is a mantle bearing the badge of the Order of the Garter on the left shoulder, the French Order of St. Michael on the left breast, and the Garter round his knee—his head, uncovered, rests on a cushion, his feet on a pair of gauntlets. The figure of the Countess is attired in the robes of a peeress, a circlet of jewels round her head, and wearing the high ruff of the Elizabethan age—her head rests upon a cushion, her feet are without support. Within the arch on a table is a Latin inscription, translated as follows:—

Sacred to the God of the living. In certain hope of a resurrection in Christ, here lieth the most illustrious Robert Dudley, fifth son of John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Warwick, Viscount Lisle, &c.—He was Earl of Leycester, Baron of Denbigh, Knight both of the Order of the Garter and St. Michael, Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth, (who distinguished him by particular favour), soon after Steward of the Queen's Household, Privy Counsellor, Justice in Eyre of the Forests, Parks, Chases, &c., on this side Trent, from the year 1585 to the year 1587, Lieutenant and Captain General of the English Army sent by the said Queen Elizabeth to the Netherlands; Governor General and Commander of the provinces united in that place; Lieutenant Governor of England against Philip the Second of Spain, in the year 1588, when he was preparing to invade England with a numerous Fleet and Army.—He gave up his soul to God his Saviour on the 4th day of September, in the year of salvation, 1588.

His most sorrowful wife, Lætitia, daughter of Francis Knolles, Knight of the Order of the Garter, and Treasurer

to the Queen, through a sense of conjugal love and fidelity hath put up this monument to the best and dearest of husbands.

On the corner of the tomb hangs a wooden tablet, with the following inscription in black letters on a gilt ground:—

*Vpon the death of the excellent and pious Lady Lettice,
Countesse of Leicester, who died vpon Christmas Day,
in the Morning, 1634.*

Look in this vault and search it well
Much treasure in it lately fell
We are all rob'd and all doe say
Our wealth was carryed this away
And that the theft might nere be found
'Tis buried closely under ground
Yet if you gently stirr the mould
There all our losse you may behold
There you may see that face, that hand,
Which once was fairest in the land.
She that in her younger yeares
Match'd with two great English peares
She that did supplye the warrs
With thunder, and the Court with Stars;
She that in youth had bene
Darling to the maiden Queene,

Till she was contend to quitt
Her favoure for her favouritt,
Whose Gould threed when she saw spunn,
And the death of her brave sonn,
Thought it safest to retyre
From all care and vaine desire,
To a private countrie cell,
Where she spent her dayssoe well
That to her the better sort
Came, as to an holy Court;
And the poore that lived neare
Dearth nor famine could not feare
While she lived, she lived thus,
Till that God, displeased with us
Suffred her at last to fall,
Not from him but from us all:
And because she tooke delight
Christ's poore members to invite
He fully now requites her love,
And sends his angels from above,
That did to heaven her soul convey
To solemnize his owne birthday.

GERVAS CLIFTON.

At the head of Earl Richard's tomb stands that of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, the brother of Elizabeth's proud favourite, but honourably distinguished from that proud peer by his numerous virtues. It is an altar-tomb, supporting the recumbent figure of the deceased Earl, carved in marble and painted—the effigy is repre-

sented in a suit of armour, covered by a mantle, on the left shoulder of which is embroidered the Order of the Garter—the hands are raised in adoration—the head supported by a roll of the mat on which the figure reposes—the feet rest upon a chained bear. Under the cornice, on eight tablets, is the following inscription:—

Heare under this tomblieth the Corps of the L: Ambrose Duddeley, who aftetr he deceses of his elder brethren without issue was sonne and heir to Iohn Duke of Northumburlande, to whom Q: Elizabeth in y^e first year of her reigne gave the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp in the county of Leyc: to be helde by y^e service of beinge Pantler to y^e Kings and Quenes of this realme at their Coronations, which office and manor his said father and other his ancestors Earles of Warr: helde. In the seconde yeare of her reigne y^e said Quene gave him the office of Mayster of the Ordinaunce. In her fowrth yeare of her sayd reigne she created him Baron Lisle and Erle of Warwyk. In the same yeare she made him her Livetenant Generall in Normandy, and during the tyme of his services there he was chosen Knight of y^e noble order of y^e Garter. In the twelvth yeare of her reigne y^e said Erle & Edward L: Clinton L: Admerall of England were made Livetenantes Generall jointley and severally of her Ma^{ties} army in the north partes. In the thirteenth yeare of her reigne the sayd Quene bestowed on him y^e office of Chief Butler of England, and in the xvth yeare of her reigne he was sworne of her Prevy Counsell. Who departinge this lief wthout issue y^e xxith day of February, 1589, at Bedford Howse, near the city of London, from whence as him self

desired his corps was conveyed and interred in this place near his brother Robert E : of Leyc : and others his noble ancestors, w^{ch} was accomplished by his last and welbeloved wiefe y^e Lady Anne Countes of Warr : who in further testimony of her faythfull love towards him bestowed this monumēt as a remēbrance of him.

The sides of the tomb are decorated with shields of Arms beneath which are the following inscriptions :—

South side—The sayd Lord Ambrose Duddeley married to his first wiefe Anne dowghter and coheir of William Whorwood Esquier, Attorney Generall to Kinge Henry the Eighte.

The said Lord Ambrose married to his seconde wief Elizabeth dowghter of Sir Gilbert Talboys Knight, sister and sole heir of George Lord Talboys.

The said Ambrose after he was Erle Warwik married to his third wife the Lady Ann eldest daughter to Francis Rusell Erle of Bedford Kt of y^e Garter.

North side—John Duddeley Esq^r second sonne to John L : Duddeley and Knight of the Garter married Elizabeth dowghter and heir of John Bramshott, Esq., and had issue Edmond Duddeley.

Edm : Duddeley Esq^r one of ye Privie Counsell to K. Henrie 7 : married Elizab. sister & sole heir of John Grey Viscoüt Lisle descended as heir of theldst do : and coheir of Ric : Beachäp E : of Warr : & Elizab : his wief do : and heir of the L : Berkeley & heir of ye L : Lisle & Ties & had issue Io Duke of Northüb.

John Duke of Northumberland Erle of Warr : Viscount Lisle and Knight of y^e Garter married Iane do : and heir of S^r Edward Guildeford Knight and Elianor his wief sister and coheir to Thomas L : Lawarre and had issue the sayd L : Ambrose.

At the east end is a large shield with the quarterings of Dudley impailing those of Russell, beneath the former the motto, “Omnia Temp’ Habet,” and beneath the latter “Che Sara Sara ;” and at the west a large shield containing the quarterings, of Dudley alone, beneath which is the motto “Omnia Temp’ Habet.”

Attached to the South wall of the Chapel, and near to the altar, is the tomb of Robert Dudley, Lord Denbigh, the infant son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. It is an altar-tomb, on which reposes an effigy of the noble infant, clothed in a long gown buttoned up the breast, over which falls a lace collar—the hands are prettily crossed on the breast—the head is bound with a circlet of jewels, and rests on a cushion, while at the feet lies a chained bear, at the back of the tomb is a shield with sixteen quarterings, and on the front of the tomb is the following inscription :—

Heere resteth the body of the noble Impe Robert of Dvdley Bar’ of Denbigh, sonne of Robert Erle of Leycester, nephew and heire vnto Ambrose Erle of Warwike; bretherne, both son’es of the mightie Prince Iohn late Dyke of Northvumberland, and was covsin and heire to S^r Iohn Grey Viscount Lysle, covsin and heire to S^r Thomas Talbot Viscount Lysle, nephew and heire vnto the Lady Margaret Covntesse of Shrewsbvry, and eldest davghter and coheire of the noble Erle of Warwike S^r Richard

Beauchamp heere enterrid; a child of greate parentage bvt of farre greater hope and towardnes, taken from this transitory vnto the everlastinge life, in his tender age, at Wasted in Essex, on Sunday, the 19 of Iuly in the yere of ovr Lorde God 1584. Beinge the xxvth yere of the happy reigne of the most vertvovs and godly Princis Queene Elizabeth; And in this place layed up emonge his noble avncestors, in assvred hope of the generall resurrection.

Over the door leading from the Chapel to the Oratory is a mural table containing the following inscription to the memory of the Lady Catherine Leveson.

To the memory of the Lady KATHERINE (late wife of Sr RICHARD LEVESON of TRENTHAM, in the county of Staff. Kt. of the Bath), one of the daughters and coheirs of Sr ROB. DUDLEY, Knt. son to Robert late Earl of LEICESTER, by ALICIA, his wife * daughter to Sr THO. LEIGH of Stoneley, Knt and Bart (created Duchess DUDLEY, by K. Charles I. in regard y^t her said husband, leaving his Realme, had ye title of a Duke confer'd upon him by FERDINAND II. Empr of GERMANY,) w^{ch} hon'bl Lady taking notice y^t these tombs of her noble ancestors being much blemisht by consuming time, but more by ye rude hands of impious people, where in danger of utter ruine by ye decay of this Chapell, if not timely prevented, did in her life time giue fifty pounds for its speedy repair: and by her last Will and Testament bearing date xviii Dec. 1673, bequeath forty pounds *per annum* issuing out of her mannour of FOXLEY, in ye county of Northampton, for its perpetuall support and preservation of these Monuments in their

*A noble monument to the memory of this Lady is erected in the Chancel of Stoneleigh Church, near Kenilworth.

proper state ; ye surplusage to be for the poor brethren of her Grandfather's Hospitall in this Borough ; appointing WILLIAM DVGDALE of BLYTHE HALL in this county Esq., (who represented to her ye necessity of this good worke) and his heires, together with the Mayor of WARWICK for the time being, to be her trustees therein.

The exterior of the Chapel is covered with rich tracery and architectural embellishments ; between each window are wideley projected buttresses, which, narrowing to the top, terminate in a light and elegant pinnacle ; the eastern gable is ornamented with alto relievos of the Virgin and Child, between Simeon and Anna the prophetess, and below is a shield bearing the Arms, now much obliterated, of the De Newburgs.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH has recently been erected in a thickly populated district at the west end of the town. It is very unpretending in appearance, and contains nothing worthy of notice.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH is situate near the entrance to the Castle Grounds. There is reason to believe that its site was occupied by a religious house long prior to the Conquest. Rouse states that the Chancel of the Church standing in his day had been the choir of an ancient nunnery, destroyed by the Danes in 1016 ; which nunnery, he states, occupied the whole of the churchyard, and part of the neighbouring Hospital of St. John. The present church though faulty in its general outline—in its proportion and in detail (says Mr. Bloxam), is nevertheless interesting from the fact of its being one of the earliest Churches erected towards the close of the last century, on the incipient

revival of ancient ecclesiastical architecture. A new Choir has lately been added in exceedingly good taste, and an attempt made to improve the interior of the building. The monuments are few and not remarkable. **ALL SAINTS' CHURCH**, situate on the left of the road leading to Leamington, has lately been built by subscription to supply the pressing wants of a dense and poor population. It is a very handsome structure, and contains many stained glass windows and a reredos of Venetian Mosaic, well worthy of inspection. The interior is very handsomely decorated. **ST. JOHN'S** is a fine old building situate at the east end of the town. It was founded in the reign of Henry II. by William de Newburg, as an Hospital of St. John the Baptist, for the relief of the poor and the entertainment of strangers; it however ceased to exist long prior to the dissolution.

THE PRIORY of St. Sepulchre was commenced by Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, but was not completed till the days of Roger his son; for in his time did Simon, Bishop of Worcester, consecrate the altar here as also the churchyard, for the sepulture only of the canons there serving God. It was founded, as before stated, on the site of the ancient church of St. Helen's, for a Society of Canons regular, in imitation of one established at the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In the *Liber Regis* it was retained at £41 10s. 2d., and at the dissolution was granted to Thomas Fisher, who "pulled to the ground the Monastery, and raised in the place of it a very fair house, which is yet to be seen." His son sold it to Sergeant Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in whose family it continued until purchased by Henry Wise, Esq. It is now the property of Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, which is now removed to a very handsome building recently erected near the Castle Bridge, is intended, under the Charter of Henry VIII., to provide education in the learned languages for the native children of the town free of expense. The constitution of this School is entirely altered by a new scheme under the Endowed School Commission. A classical and commercial education is now offered to students who can pass a moderately easy examination, on the following terms, viz.: for the children of parents residing in the borough, £3 per term. For children of non-residents £4 per term. And the Head Master is empowered under the scheme to receive a limited number of boarders for £13 6s. 8d. per term. This includes washing, and there are no extras. Arrangements are made by which a dinner is provided at a fixed tariff for boys who come from a distance. There are also several exhibitions, tenable for four years, at places of higher education, as well as for partial and total remission of fees in the school itself.

A MIDDLE BOYS' SCHOOL, under the management of the same Board of Governors, has recently been erected on the Butts, for a sound general education at the low rate of £1 6s. 8d. per term for children of residents in the borough, and £1 13s. 4d. for non-residents. A HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS has also been opened, under the same scheme, on a really good educational basis. For a list of the fees payable see the end of this book. Full particulars of these excellent schools may be obtained on application to R. C. Heath, Esq., of Warwick, who is clerk to the Governors.

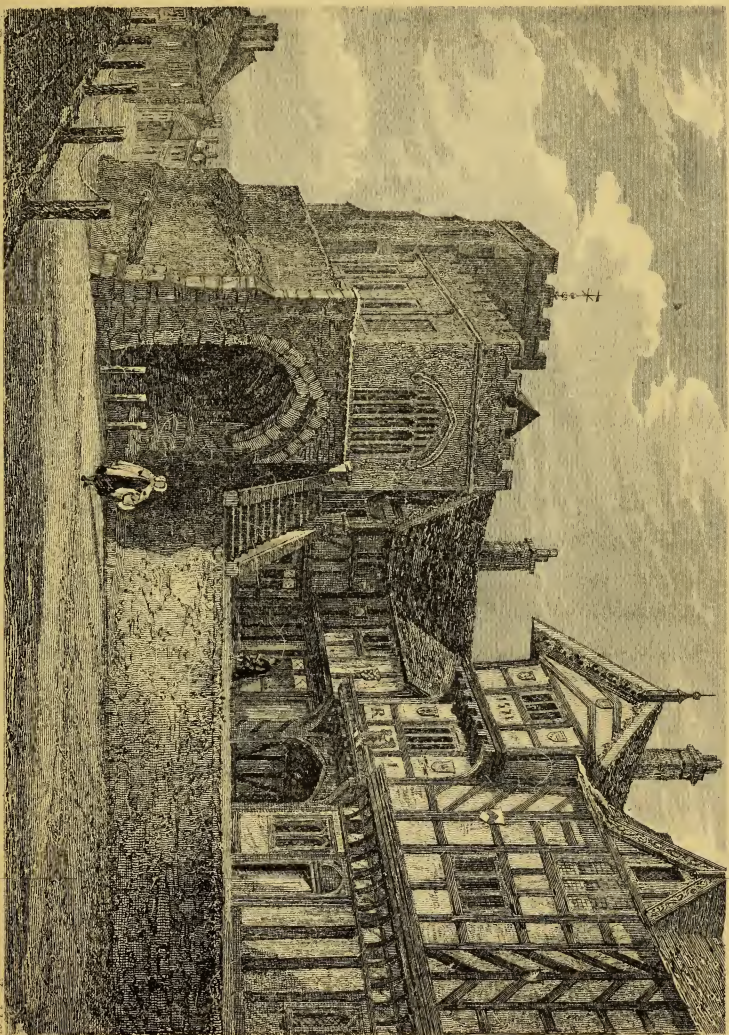
THE HOSPITAL OF ROBERT DUDLEY,
EARL OF LEYCESTER.

This truly interesting building was amongst the few edifices that escaped the general conflagration of 1694, in which the greater part of the town of Warwick was consumed. It is owing to this circumstance that it presents at this day one of the most perfect specimens of the half-timber buildings which exist in this county. It is situated at the west end of High Street, to which its chapel, with a bold and beautiful eastern window, which has recently been placed where a former one had previously existed, forms a very striking termination. Below the chapel is a singular vaulted passage of very great antiquity, and through which the street, or entrance into the town formerly passed. The solid sand-stone rock here rises out of the earth in huge blocks, and forms a natural foundation for the building to rest upon. The tower, which was built by Thomas de Beauchamp, temp. Richard II., rises above the chapel; whilst below it forms, with a richly-groined ceiling, the western gateway of the once strongly fortified town of Warwick. The hinges on which the ponderous gates once swung are still visible in the side walls, as also the perforations for the reception of the massive bars. The building was originally used as the halls of the United Guilds, or lay fraternities of the Holy Trinity and the blessed Virgin, and of St. George the Martyr, which were established 6 Richard II., and dissolved by an Act of Parliament 37 Hen. VIII. After the dissolution it was granted to Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Knt., 5 Edward VI.,

but in the succeeding reign it was vested in the bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Warwick, who, 14th Elizabeth 1571, conveyed it, but whether by purchase or otherwise does not appear, to Robert Lord Dudley, Earl of Leycester, and converted by him into an Hospital for a master and 12 brethren. He obtained an Act of Incorporation for it, 1571, and constituted it a collegiate body with a common seal, by the style and title of "the Hospital of Robert, Earl of Leycester, in Warwick." The Visitors being the Bishop of Worcester, the Archdeacon of Worcester, and the Dean of Worcester. In the Act of Incorporation Lord Leycester calls it his *Maison Dieu*, on which account, with the greatest propriety, the gate posts are entwined with texts of scripture, whilst other texts are conspicuously and judiciously scattered through the building, reminding the master and brethren of their relative duties, and of their moral and religious obligations. Thomas Cartwright, the celebrated puritan reformer, was named by Lord Leycester, in the Act of Incorporation, as the first master; he resided with his family in the master's lodge, in the Hospital (except at such times as he was imprisoned in the Queen's Bench, at the instance of Archbishop Whitgift, for non-conformity). He died in the Hospital Dec. 27, 1663, and lies buried in the adjoining Church of St Mary's in Warwick. It was required by the statutes of the founder that the master should be a clergyman, in full orders of the Church of England, whilst the places of brethren were to be filled, first, by the tenants and retainers of the said Earl and of his heirs, especially those that had been wounded under the conduct of Lord Leycester, or of his heirs, in the wars, provided they had resided a certain time either

in the counties of Warwick or Gloucester ; by the Queen's soldiers especially those that have been wounded, according to a rotation of towns and villages specified in the Act of Incorporation, namely, Warwick, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Wootton-under-Edge, and Erlingham. As Lord Leicester's heirs have of late years possessed no tenants or retainers in the counties of Warwick or Gloucester, the brethren have for a length of time been regularly appointed from each of the above places in turn. The property of the Hospital consists of farms in the county of Warwick, and of tythes in the counties of Gloucester and Lancaster. The original allowance to the brethren is now, by an Act of Parliament, limited to £80 per annum, besides the privileges of the house. Each brother has separate apartments. There is also a common kitchen, with housekeeper and porter to cook for and attend to them. The brethren are obliged by statute always to wear a livery when abroad, which consists of a handsome blue broadcloth gown, with a silver badge of a bear and ragged staff, Lord Leicester's crest, suspended on the left sleeve behind.* As both Lord Leicester and his brother Ambrose, the good Earl of Warwick, died without offspring, their sister, Lady Mary, wife of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, became the sole heiress of both her brothers, the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, and of her father, John Duke of Northumberland. In consequence of this circumstance, the Lord de Lisle, of Penshurst Castle, as Lord

*The badges still in use are the identical badges worn by the first brethren appointed by Lord Leicester, with the exception of one, which was cut off and stolen about thirty years ago. It cost five guineas to replace it. The names of the original possessors and date 1571, are engraved on the back of each.



A. E. Evans

THE HOSPITAL OF ROBERT EARL OF LEICESTER IN WARWICK.

Printed by T. G. G. & Co. Warwick.

Warwick

Leycester's heir general, appoints the master and brethren according to Statute. The late master, the Rev. Philip Sidney Harris, M.A., a cousin of Lord de Lisle, is the second of Lord Leycester's family who has presided over his Lordship's foundation. The present master is the Rev. Herbert Hill, M.A. The buildings, though very ancient, are in good repair, and present some beautiful specimens of half-timbered architecture, especially in the fine old roofs. The quadrangle contains, on the north side, the Master's Lodge, on the east, the Master's apartments, and the common kitchen, on the west, what was originally a large hall, but which has now been dismantled and converted into offices, where (according to a tablet placed therein) King James I. was right sumptuously entertained by Sir Fulke Greville, and on the south and west sides, the rooms for the brethren. It is richly adorned with the 16 quarterings of Lord Leycester's Arms, separately emblazoned, as displayed on his own and on that of his son's monument in the Beauchamp Chapel, with the Sidney Arms added, along with the bear and ragged staff and the porcupine, the former Lord Leycester's and the latter the Sidney's crest. The front of the hospital displays a beautiful specimen of half-timbered building, with a very fine gable, having richly carved verge boards, and is emblazoned with the armorial bearings of Lord Leycester's ancestors, his crest and initials (R.L.) and motto, "Droit et Loyal," exactly as they appear on the celebrated alabaster mantelpiece, exhibited at the gateway of Kenilworth Castle. On the first day of July in every year the statutes of the Hospital are required to be publicly read in the Chapel, where they are also suspended.

The interior of the Chapel has lately been entirely renovated, a fine timber roof put on, and newly fitted with carved oak stalls, and the east window filled with stained glass; the whole from designs by Mr. G. G. Scott, the famous architect. In this Chapel the brethren assemble morning and evening daily, to hear a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, which is made at the discretion of the Master, except when there is service at St. Mary's, when they are required to attend there.

Behind the hospital is a kitchen garden, from the terraces of which a beautiful and extensive view is obtained. The produce of the garden is equally divided between the master and the brethren.

In the centre of the garden, on a square pedestal, stands a vase, which formerly crowned a Nilometer, or one of the pillars which mark the rise of the Nile: this curious and beautiful relic of Egyptian art formerly stood in the centre of the grand Conservatory in the gardens of Warwick Castle, whence it was removed to make way for the celebrated Warwick Vase, and presented to the Hospital by the late Earl of Warwick, as appears from the inscription on the north side of the pedestal, from the classic pen of Dr. Parr, which we subjoin:—

SITU
QUO NUNC HADR. AUG.
CRATER SUPERBIT
DEPORTATUM.

The western side of the pedestal contains the following lines from the pen of a late master—the Rev. J. Kendall

—whose name is also inscribed on the south side, in Latin, as having caused the vase to be placed there :—

In oral times e'er yet the Prophet's pen,
God's laws inscribed, and taught his ways to men,
The sculptured Vase in Memphian temples stood,
The Sphere's rich symbol of prolific flood :
Wise antients knew, when Crater rose to sight,
Nile's festige deluge had sustained its height.

In visiting the hospital one is led to contrast the present flourishing condition of it, with the utter destruction of the proud abode of its illustrious founder—the Castle of Kenilworth, with its farms, parks and chases : these were found by the Commissioners appointed to survey it by James I., to be between 19 and 20 miles in circumference : and not a rood of this noble property ever descended to Lord Leycester's heirs. His base son, as in his Will he calls Sir Robert Dudley, and to whom he left the property appears literally to have been defrauded of the whole by the government of the day, by means of a Star Chamber process, on which account, having previously left the kingdom, he never returned.

MUSEUM.

THE MUSEUM, over the Market Hall, is well worthy of a visit ; there is a good collection of birds, especially British, many local Archæological curiosities, some fine Indian stone carvings, and there are few county museums which have such a well-arranged and interesting collection of fossils.

REPOSITORIES.

MR. HOLT has already established a fame inferior to few in the manufacture of painted glass : his show rooms at St. John's demand a visit.

MR. KENDALL, the pupil and successor to the late Mr. Wilcox (who was widely known for his talent as a wood carver), follows successfully in his master's steps. His works are of great reputation.

MESSRS. PLUCKNETT AND STEEVENS (the successors to Messrs. Cookes and Sons, makers of the "Kenilworth Buffet,") are worthily maintaining the reputation acquired by their predecessors as manufacturers of carved furniture.

AT MESSRS. COOKE AND SON'S FINE ART REPOSITORY, in the High Street, may be viewed a very extensive collection of Photographs, and other requirements of visitors, which are well worthy of an inspection.





Illustration

VIEW OF THE AVENUE, ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Published by H. F. Davis, 116. No. 1.

A. F. Evans



GUY'S CLIFFE,

The seat of MISS BERTIE PERCY, is situated about a mile and a quarter from Warwick, on the road to Kenilworth; it derives its name from the bold and precipitous rocks on which it is built, by which it is surrounded, and which form important features in its beautiful landscapes; and from the hero of our nursery tales, GUY, EARL OF WARWICK, who here concluded a life of adventure by austerity and devotion, "receiving ghostly comfort from the Heremite" who abode here, and living upon alms received daily from his countess.

But, according to Dugdale, Guy's Cliffe was a place of religious retirement more than four centuries previous to the time of Earl Guy, and he places here a Christian Bishop, named Dubritius, "who, in the Briton's time, had his episcopal seat at Warwick, and who created here an oratory or small chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene." Certainly, if a contemplation of the sublime scenes of nature are calculated to lead the contemplative mind from "Nature up to Nature's God," few scenes would be more calculated for the monastic retirement our forefathers thought so acceptable to Heaven than this spot. Rous, who was at a subsequent period a Chantry Priest here, and whose research after antiquarian lore

was unremitting and very successful, and whose exertions were joined to an enlightened mind and extensive talents, also makes the above assertion. We have, however, no account of any regularly-appointed priest officiating here till a subsequent period.

When, however, Earl Guy sought retirement from the world he found here a religious man, or Heremite, who dwelt in a natural cavity in the rock, and repaired for his daily devotions to the neighbouring oratory of St. Mary's; with this recluse he lived so completely disguised, that although he daily repaired to his castle gates at Warwick, to receive from the hands of his countess the pittance which charity doled out, she was unsuspecting of his presence: nor was it till the hand of death was laid upon the mighty hero, that he consented to make himself known to her by means of a ring, the pledge of affection in his earlier life; she immediately hastened to receive his parting breath, and close his dying eyes. With the Bishop, clergy, and friends, the rites of Christian burial were administered, and his body laid in that cave in which the evening of his life had been spent. His amiable but neglected countess survived him but fourteen days, and was buried in the same cave with "him she loved most."

We have no distinct account of a permanent priest here again till the 8th Edward III., when the King's letters of protection for persons and goods were granted to Thomas de Lewes, a Hermit, in which record it is spelt Gibbeelyve; and in the 10th Henry IV., one John Burry was residing here as an Holy Heremite, receiving one hundred shillings

per annum to pray for the good estate of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and for the repose of the souls of the said Earl's father and mother.

Guy's Cliffe was certainly very early noticed for its beauties; and the fame of its ancient inhabitants, it appears, was sufficient to reach a monarch's ears, for we find that Henry V., being at Warwick, was induced to visit it, and was so charmed with its scenery, that he declared his intention of founding a chantry here; this he was prevented doing, by his early death, but his pious intention was carried into effect in the reign of his successor, by Richard Beauchamp, who obtained a license 1st Henry VI., 1442, to establish a Chantry for two priests to say mass daily for the good estate of himself and his countess, during their lives, and after their death for the repose of their souls, and the souls of the faithful departed. He likewise assigned the manor of Ashorne and other property for their support, and by his will directed the re-building of the Chapel, and the rooms of the resident priests. This was done accordingly by his executors, the cost of which, together with the consecration of the two altars, amounted to £184 0s. 5d. The mutilated statue of Guy, now remaining in the chapel, was likewise erected by Earl Richard, who also enclosed and roofed "cage wise," the beautiful springs, known by visitors to Guy's Cliffe as "Guy's Well."

The first Priests on the new foundation were WILLIAM BERKESWELL (afterwards Dean of St. Mary's, Warwick), and JOHN BEVINGTON: but among other distinguished names who held the appointment as officiating priests, no

one was more justly celebrated than JOHN ROUS, the great antiquary, a man to whom we are indebted for much that enriches our local and general history, which but for him would have been absorbed in the vortex of that fanatical destruction which snatched from succeeding generations many a literary gem.

By Henry the Eighth's sweeping survey, its certified value above reprises was £19 10s. 6d., the whole of which were, by Thomas Moore and Roger Higham, then priests (the Royal License being first obtained), granted to Sir Andrew Flammock, Knight, and heirs on the first day of June, 1st Edward VI. In the 22nd of Elizabeth it passed by marriage, and a grant from the Queen, to John Colburne. Of him it was purchased by Mr. William Hudson, of Warwick, whose daughter Ursula brought it in marriage to Sir Thomas Beaufoy, of Emscote, Knight. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Edwards, of Kenilworth, and was subsequently purchased from him by Samuel Greatheed Esq., by whom the principal part of the present mansion was erected. His son and successor continued the improvements, and to great liberality added talents of a high order; his improvements in the grounds, and his addition to the mansion, show a mind capable of appreciating the beauties of nature, and of heightening, without destroying, their effect by art. In consequence of the early death of his highly-gifted son in Italy, the property, on Mr. Greatheed's decease, passed into the hands of the late possessor, by his marriage with Mr. Bertie Greatheed's grand-daughter.

A few quotations will show that Guy's Cliffe, as before stated, has long been noticed and praised for its natural beauties. LELAND, in the reign of Henry VIII., says, "It is the abode of pleasure, a place meet for the Muses : there are natural cavities in the rocks, shady groves, clear and crystal streams, flowery meadows, mossy caves, a gentle murmuring river running among the rocks : and to crown all, solitude and quiet, friendly in so high a degree to the Muses." CAMPDEN follows in nearly the same words. DUGDALE says, "A place this of so great delight, in respect of the river gliding below the rocks, the dry and wholesome situation, and the fair grove of lofty elms overshadowing it, that to one who desireth a retired life, either for his devotions or study, the like is hardly to be found." FULLER says, "A most delicious place, so that a man in many miles riding cannot meet so much variety as there one furlong doth afford. A steep rock, full of caves in the bowels thereof, washed at the bottom with a crystal river, besides many clear springs on the sides thereof, all overshadowed with a stately grove."

The present approach to Guy's Cliffe is from the Kenilworth road, skirting plantations that flank the noble avenue, beneath which the view is obtained from the turnpike-road. A pretty little stone lodge stands at the entrance to the grounds (where information may be obtained whether the family is at home, as, in their absence only the stranger can obtain admission), and the road is terminated by a light and elegant stone arch, beneath which entrance is obtained to the courtyard ; here the visitor's attention is at once riveted by the numerous artificial

cavities and passages in the rock. The former stables, coach-houses, wood-houses, &c., are formed in the solid rock, which rises to a great height on the right of the court, clothed on its sides by creeping plants, and crowned by flowering and forest trees, whose umbrageous branches cast a deepened shadow over this secluded spot.

On the left, the mansion displays its principal front, substantially built of stone, its irregular outline imparting additional interest. It is founded on the rock, out of which many of the domestic offices are excavated, and is terminated by the Chapel, with its embattled tower and lowly shrine.

A double flight of steps, spanning the entrance to the basement range, conducts the visitor to

THE ENTRANCE HALL.—The walls and ceiling of this apartment are profusely ornamented with plaster work, tastefully laid on; the ceiling, especially, has considerable merit; in the centre the bird of Jove bearing his thunders; clusters of fruit hang in festoons around the walls, and correspond with the mouldings. Over the mantle-piece is a medallion, in plaster, of *Robert, Earl of Lindsay*. In a niche on the left of the drawing-room door, is a fine cast of the *Appolino*, and on the right, a cast of the *Florence Faun*. On the left of the door, on a marble pedestal is a finely executed bust, in white marble of Samuel Greatheed, Esq.; and on the right side, on a corresponding pedestal, an equally fine bust, in the same material of his first wife, Miss Bertie. His second wife was Lady Mary Bertie, with whom Mrs. Kemble, afterwards the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, resided for a short time as a personal attendant.

THE SMALL DRAWING ROOM contains a portrait of Robert, Earl of Lindsay, by Cornelius Jansen; *Montague, Earl of Lindsay*, after Vandyck; portrait of the late Bertie Bertie Greatheed, Esq., by Jackson; *The Bird Catcher*, by Tournieres; *Sea Piece*, by Ellis; *Lord C. Bertie Percy*, by Launder; *The Discovery*, by Vander Myn; *Valmontone*, near Rome, by Lear; *St. Hubert*, by John Van Eyck; *A Dutch Concert*, by Jan Steen; portrait of the *Brave Lord Willoughby*; *Moonlight*, by Kiobenhaver; *Horse and Groom*, by P. Wouvermans; *Dead Owl*, by Willes.

The views from the bay of the large window in this room are particularly fine, and elicit admiration from the most inattentive observers of nature; the "soft flowing Avon" glides peacefully past at an immense distance below, between meadows clothed in carpets of the freshest sward; trees of the largest growth bow their branches till the foliage kisses the stream as it passes; the old mill, venerable for its antiquity, is partly embosomed by trees, and partly exposed to sight; a fine cascade by its side, spanned by an Alpine bridge, is sufficiently distant to convey to the spectator a soothing murmur; opening glades between trees show the cattle browsing in peaceful security. High above the old mill, on a lofty rock, is seen the monument of the proud yet obsequious—haughty yet abject—Piers Gaveston, the object of a monarch's love—the victim of a subject's hate; beyond, in the distance on the left, is the small, yet neat church of Wootton, while on the summit of a hill on the right, the rural village of Milverton, with its equally rural church embosomed in trees, beneath whose shade

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

completes a landscape of superlative beauty—nature and art having liberally contributed from their stores to render the picture perfect. From every window on the river front the views are equally beautiful; but although the eye wanders over the same expanse, by the exquisite arrangement of the plantations, each view has a character of its own, a harmony entirely in keeping with itself.

THE LIBRARY contains among other paintings: *The Grand Canal and Church of the Madonna della Salute*, at Venice, by Antonio Caneletto; *Virgin and Child*, copy of the Madonna del sisto, by Artaud; *A Pot-house* by Brouwer; *Head*, a study, by A. Ostade; small *Landscape*, by Sir G. Beaumont; *Child Pouting*, by Sir J. Reynolds; *Flowers*, by Verelst; *Christ and the Woman of Samaria*, by S. Ricci; *Flowers*, by Monnoyer; *Jonah cast on Land*, by Salvator Rosa; *The Annunciation*, on copper, by Mignard; portrait of *Dr. Mead*, by Verelst; *Cupids*, by Lucca Giordano; *Head of St. Peter*, by Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, from Sir Joshua Reynolds' gallery.

The collection of books in the Library is not extensive but very judiciously chosen, and the copies chiefly fine and well preserved.

THE DRAWING ROOM is an elegant apartment; the views from its noble bays are varied and interesting; its west windows looking into the beautiful avenue of firs, and its north over the varied expanse mentioned in the Small Drawing Room. The principal paintings are *Philosophers Studying*, school of Rembrandt; *Dead Game*, by Biltius; *The Angels appearing to the Shepherds*, by G. da Ponte,

called *Il Bassano*; *Landscape*, by Zuccarelli; portraits of *Lady Charles Percy and her Daughter*, by Cregan; *Cupid Blowing Bubbles*, by Castiglione; *Embarkation of Charles II. from Holland*, by Vandervelde the younger; *Cupids Dancing*, by Solemini; *View of Dort*, by John Van Goyen; portrait of *The Duchess of Ancaster*, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; *View on the river Maes, with Rotterdam in the distance*, by Albert Cuyp, and *Nymph and Satyr*, by Guercino. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that few rooms of the same extent possess a collection of paintings by the old masters equal to this.

THE VESTIBULE opens into an arcade that covers the centre of the front. The view from the door down the avenue and across the park-like grounds is very beautiful, and the view from the garden to the river below is one in which Salvator Rosa himself might have rejoiced. The paintings are *Copy of a Portrait*, from a picture in the Dresden Gallery, by Bertie Greatheed Esq.; *Moonlight*, by Sir G. Beaumont; *Venus and Adonis*, by C. Netscher; *Charles, Sixth duke of Somerset*, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; *Forest Scene*, by Salvator Rosa; *Landscape*, by Ruysdael; *Duke of Ancaster*, by Chamberlain.

Enclosed by a panelling to the right of the fire-place in the DINING ROOM is the wonderful picture by the late Mr. Greatheed—*The Cave of Despair*. It is of very large dimensions, and embodies all the terrific conceptions of the old poet; a monument of immortality both to painter and poet; the design is magnificent, and the execution equal to the design. It is an embodiment of passage in

the "Fairie Queen" of Spencer, and we must refer our readers to a full quotation in the large edition of the Guide—as the poet alone is able to describe the picture, and the painter alone enabled to embody the horrifying conceptions of the poets. The following paintings also adorn this room; *Fruit and Flowers*, by Mario dei Fiori; *Mrs. Ayscough*, by Maria Verelst; *Dead Game*, by Coninck, a pupil of Jan Fyt; *Hérons and Falcons*, by Snyder; portrait of *Hon. Charles Bertie*, by Sir Peter Lely; and *Wife of the Hon. Charles Bertie*, by the same master.

The views from the windows are much more confined than from those on the river front; yet the unfading verdure of the firs forming the avenue—the redundant foliage of majestic trees—the brilliant colours of the unusually large and flourishing rhododendrons which clothe the slopes,—the picturesque gateway, with wild creepers climbing to the summit, then dropping in fanciful festoons—give a beauty, all its own, to this circumscribed view.

SMALL DINING ROOM.—This room is adorned with the paintings of the late Mr. Greatheed, a sanctuary, as it were, of departed genius—a genius soaring far above his contemporaries, till

"The spoiler came, and all his promise fair
Has sought the grave, to sleep for ever there."

Passionately attached to the pictorial art, he pursued it on the Continent, amidst a nation convulsed within itself and arrayed in hostility against Great Britain. Yet even there his genius and talent procured him, unsought, the protection and admiration of that ruling spirit of the age,

Napoleon Bonaparte ; through whose favour he was enabled in safety to traverse those favoured regions of art on the Continent, from which, at that period, Englishmen generally were excluded. He pursued his career in the study he loved, till death overtook him at Vincenza, in Italy, at the early age of 22, October 8, 1804. His pictures prove his conception to have been magnificent—his copying almost unequalled—his pencilling bold and fine—his colours brilliant, deep and natural—his lights and shadows beautifully contrasted—his subjects happily chosen—and we cannot but regret that the early hopes of his friends, the high expectations of the lovers of the fine arts, and his own immortal fame, should have been blighted by the early stroke of death.

The names of the pictures are as follows :—*King Lear and his Daughter, with the Physician and Kent ; Bertie Bertie Greatheed, Esq.*, author of “The Regent,” a tragedy, written for Mrs. Siddons ; *The Duke of Ancaster* ; portrait of *Napoleon Bonaparte* (this portrait is considered the most faithful likeness of him in existence, yet the only facility afforded for taking the portrait was at a public audience, when it was said to have been drawn on the thumb nail of the artist) ; *Shylock* ; copy of the *St. Jerome* of A Corregio ; portrait of *Master G. Grey* ; *Lady Macbeth and her Husband* ; *Atabalipa, the Peruvian Prince, discovering Pizarro’s ignorance of the art of reading and writing* ; *Diogenes*, from a picture in the Dresden Gallery ; and portrait of *Mr. Richard Greatheed*.

On each side the fire-place stands a fine, large, old carved oak cabinet, and a third, supporting a clock, at one

end of the room. All are decorated with the arms and badges of the Percies, and are said to have been plundered from Wressel Castle, belonging to the Earls of Northumberland, during the civil wars, temp. Charles I.

THE CHAPEL AND WALKS.

Returning to the court-yard, the next object that claims attention is the chapel; this was built, together with rooms for the resident priests, in the reign of Henry VI., and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The chapel and tower were repaired by the late Samuel Greatheed, Esq., about the middle of the last century, and has lately been thoroughly restored and opened for Divine Service. The habitations of the priests, beneath the chapel, are now very conveniently fitted up as bath rooms; the "giant like" statue of Earl Guy—though much mutilated—still remains in the chapel. The left arm bears a shield, the right is gone, as is also the hand of the shield arm; it stands upwards of eight feet, and was formerly painted and gilt, considerable traces of which still remain. We may perhaps be permitted to express our satisfaction that so neat a little chapel should be restored to the religious use for which it was designed, and our wish that every church in the united kingdom were in as good repair, and as well adapted to the simplicity and beauty of our liturgy.

Retracing our steps to the entrance of the court, a foot-path by a small wicket on the right leads through the noble avenue of lofty and venerable firs, the view down which elicits spontaneous admiration from all who see it.



A. E. Everett

GUY'S CLIFF, FROM THE MILL.

Published by H. T. Cook, High Street, Warwick.

Bradley

Crossing the avenue, a gentle descent conducts to the well from which the mighty Guy slaked his thirst, and which was covered in by Richard Beauchamp, when he founded the Chantry. It is arched over, "cage like," and the chamber entered through an iron gate. The water rises into two circular basins or wells, and is so limpid that the bottom of the well, although of great depth, may readily be seen. A glass is placed on the edge of the well for the accommodation of those visitors who wish to follow the example of the noble Guy. From hence a fine gravel walk, belted with velvet-like sward, and ornamented with flowering shrubs and forest trees, conducts under the rock on which the mansion is seated, and which here presents many striking beauties. Here the basement floor, to which you descended when in the court-yard, is seen "high above on the rugged rocks." Many caves are here seen, as indeed they are in every part, either natural or artificial. Pursuing the path, the next object that presents itself is the chapel with its apartments beneath, formerly the abode of the resident priests; immediately beyond, partially shrouded by trees, is Guy's Cave, partly natural, partly excavated. In this cave reposed the bones of one whom former ages venerated almost as a saint, but who is often styled, in the language of modern philosophy, "the Fabulous Guy;" thus, instead of stripping a warrior's character of the fabulous inventions cast around it during the dark ages, and unfolding the mantle of mystery in which our forefathers loved to envelope their most prized heroes, seeking to destroy one of the noblest of English legends. As well might we deny the existence of the Grecian heroes, who caused the downfall of Troy, because the immortal Homer

introduced the mythological gods assisting them in the struggle. Others, again, have contended that the name of this spot is not derived from the Saxon hero, but from Guy de Beauchamp. The antiquary Dugdale believed these facts, though his intelligent mind rejected the grosser fables; and of Dugdale, the pithy Fuller remarks:—"It were a wild wish, that all the shires in England were described to an equal degree of perfection, which will be accomplished when each star is as bright and big as the sun." "And then would our little (divided) world be better described, than the great world by all the geographers who have written thereof."

The minute and correct Rous, who had access to documents that the dissolution of monastic establishments and the fanatics of the revolution dispersed and destroyed, gives a short and particular account, not only of Guy, but of his immediate ancestors, and descendants, and had he been inclined to pervert the truth, which, from his general correctness, appears improbable, doubtless some of his contemporaries (for genius has ever its detractors), would have been ready enough to have destroyed his claim to veracity by exposing the falsehood; but as Rous's account has been so often misquoted respecting Guy, and assertions attributed to him which he never made, the quotation is given at length, from No. 839 in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, in the larger edition of the Guide.

The cave may be viewed from the exterior by ascending two stone steps beneath the opening, and may be entered from an excavation at its side, through a pair of massive oak folding doors. On its first floor stands a large oak

chest, for what originally designed is not known. The ivy throws its tendrils over the opening of the cave, and renders its interiors sombre and solemn.* Leaving the cave, and pursuing the walk by the river side, the rocks on the right assume a bolder and more stupendous character; the scenery becomes more picturesque, and claims a place amongst nature's scenes of grandeur.

Ascending from the lower walks to the plantations above, a sweetly embowered path conducts by the side of the Bowling Green, in passing which the scene becomes enriched by views of the Church of St. Mary's and the Castle at Warwick; the path terminates in what is called "Fair Fely's Walk." Here, according to tradition, the gentle countess used to take her walks, lamenting the absence of her lord, and quite unconscious of his proximity. Looking over the wall that bounds the path, the eye is startled by the dangerous depth beneath, while it seeks relief in the verdant landscape that is spread beyond. The path then passes beneath a double row of "sombre yews" to the entrance gate; before, however, the stranger leaves the ground he is again delighted by the happy disposition of the shrubs; each as it is passed, displays a new and different scene, each having a character and beauty of its own, and each essentially different. Many other walks, not generally shown to visitors, traverse this lovely spot, at one time shrouded by the deep foliage of the large forest

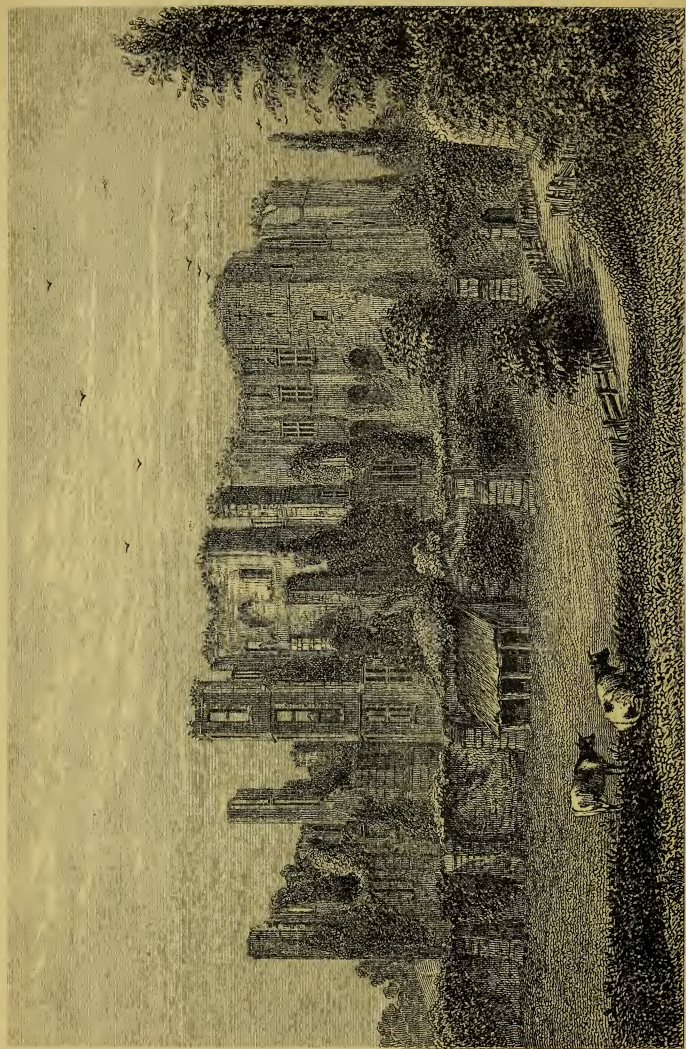
* Mr. R. Carr Ellison has lately discovered on the wall of the cell an Anglo-Saxon inscription, which is attributed, by experts, to the hand of Guy himself. This translated reads "Cast out thou Christ from thy Servant this weight (or burthen)," and signed "Guthi." Another incision in the southern wall was also discovered. For full particulars of these curious inscriptions, and engravings of the same, see the larger edition of this work, price 3s. 6d.

trees and fragrant shrubs, then opening and disclosing glimpses of the sweetest scenery ; and surely, as Fuller says, “ a man travelling many miles, cannot meet so much astonishing variety as this one furlong doth afford.”

BLACKLOW HILL.—Proceeding from Guy's Cliffe towards Kenilworth through an opening in the trees on the left is seen the monument, erected on the crown of Blacklow Hill by the late Bertie Greatheed, Esq., to point out the spot where was beheaded Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall. On the base of the monument is the following inscription :—In the hollow of this rock was beheaded on the first day of July, by barons lawless as himself, Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, the minion of a hateful King, in life and death a memorable instance of misrule.”

The village of **LEEK WOOTTON** is situate about one mile beyond Blacklow Hill, and is on the high road between Warwick and Kenilworth, and, together with the hamlet of Hill Wootton, comprises about 400 souls. The natural rock upon which the village is built is apparent in many places, and has a very picturesque effect. The old parish Church—dedicated to All Saints—was pulled down at the close of the last century, and the present building was erected in the year 1792, principally at the expense of the Hon. Mary Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey. It has, however, undergone much alteration within the last few years.





A. F. Everett.

THE NEW COURT CASTLE.

Pub^d by Henry T. Cooke, High St. Warwick.

End of



KENILWORTH CASTLE.

The ruins of Kenilworth Castle may fairly court comparison with any of those time-worn relics of feudal days which yet remain to us—whether we consider their picturesque situation—their magnitude and state of preservation—or the historic associations connected with them. But it is not alone the artist, the antiquarian, and the historian who visit them to do grateful homage—each at his own peculiar shrine. It is not alone for the glorious tints which the rising or the setting sun casts upon the grey old towers ; nor for the effect of light or shade which the moon displays when she pours her silver flood of light through the deep windows, and plays upon the rustling mantle of ivy which surrounds the lofty pile :—it is not alone that here may be traced the successive changes of domestic architecture, from the Norman keep of Geoffroi de Clinton, to the gateway of Robert Dudley and the residence of Cromwell's commissioner :—it is not alone that these walls were beleagured by the Plantagenet, and held by De Montfort's son—that they witnessed the captivity of our second Edward and the triumph of Mortimer—that John of Gaunt, time honoured Lancaster, had here a favourite abode—that Harry the Eighth had special liking for the spot—and that Charles the first completed the purchase of it, begun by Prince Henry his brother ;—it is not for these reasons *alone* that thousands of steps are yearly turned towards Kenilworth ; and that the monster type of the 19th century disgorges its multitude daily to visit that tall keep which

is the type of the 12th, Wonderful contrast—suggestive of deep and anxious thought! Yet, Kenilworth has other sources of interest than these; it is a spot around which the wand of an enchanter has cast the spell of its most potent attraction; and the Warwickshire village owes its world-wide fame to the pen of the Scottish Novelist.

Yes, dear reader, well we know that could we read thine heart, as thou drawest near to the portal of Leycester's Castle, we should find it filled with remembrances of that tear-compelling tale, which has its scenes of deepest interest within these mouldering walls. Right pleasant memories are rising up in the mind, and fancy is busy picturing to herself the visit of the Virgin Queen to her haughty subject, recalling the villanies of Varney and the sorrows of Amy Robsart.

This is Kenilworth's chief charm; this makes it holy ground to the great bulk of its visitors; for not only his own countrymen, but the whole race of civilized man, do homage to the genius of Scott, and every nation sends hither its representatives to render it. Here may be met with the Russian, the French, the Italian Tourist, the student of Salamanca and of Heidelberg, and many a pilgrim from the "Far West," whose republican prejudices and associations are powerless to check the natural reverence with which he treads the land of his forefathers, and claims kindred with the Saxon race. A stone in the churchyard records the name of one daughter of Columbia who crossed the broad Atlantic to return no more, and who rests peacefully in the consecrated ground of the Monks of Kenilworth.

We have no intention of entering upon the ground which has already been occupied in the novel of *Kenilworth*, in aught that we may have to say ; for we suspect few will be our readers to whom it is not familiar, and who have not refreshed their recollections by a glance at Sir Walter's notes previous to their visit ; but there are other points not without interest to the enquiring visitor, on which we presume to offer our guidance, and therefore ask permission to bear him company.

From our first authentic record we learn that Henry I. granted the Manor to his Chamberlain and Treasurer, Geoffroi de Clinton—a man, it would appear, of low origin, but great talents—one of those lucky Normans who settled in this country subsequent to the conquest, earning and receiving his share of the great spoil. No part of the present ruins can be attributed to an earlier date than the reign of Henry I. ; and the portion called *Cæsar's Tower* is undoubtedly the work of a Norman architect. Its name, which might lead us to ascribe it to an earlier period, is possibly derived from some older building once occupying the same site.

Geoffroi de Clinton did not churlishly keep to himself all that the bounty and favour of his sovereign had bestowed upon him. A portion he devoted to God, by founding the Priory and Church in the valley to the east of the Castle, and giving an example of piety and sacrifice, which men who hold a purer faith need not be ashamed to imitate. It is a pleasing and instructive illustration of the times, that in making those gifts he had the consent of the King and also of his own wife and son Geoffroi, which son

emulated his father in his piety towards God, and in the benefactions conferred upon his servants ; and bequeathed the same excellent spirit to his son, Henry de Clinton, who seems to have contemplated, if he did not actually take upon himself, religious vows ; his son Henry is the fourth and last of the Clintons whose name is recorded in connection with Kenilworth. How that connection ceased cannot be traced ; but during the tenure of all these three descendants of the first Geoffroi de Clinton, the Castle seems, at intervals, to have been vested in the Crown. Thus in the 19th Henry II., it was possessed and garrisoned by the King, against whom his eldest son was then in arms, aided by King Louis of France. The provisions laid in as store at this time afford a valuable example of prices in the 12th century :—100 quarters of wheat, £8 8s. 2d. ; 20 quarters of barley, £1 13s. 4d. ; 100 hogs, £7 10s. ; 40 cows, salted, £4 ; 120 cheeses, £2 ; 25 quarters of salt, £1 10s.

The other records which show from time to time that the Castle continued in the King's hands, contain much curious matter illustrative of mediæval times. At one time the Sheriff accounts to the King for money paid in lieu of feudal service in guarding the Castle, and also for rent received from those who, in those turbulent times, sought security by residing within the walls ; then we find charges per contra for repairs done, for fortifications strengthened (these especially in King John's time) ; for repairing the banks of the lake, for a boat to lie near the door of the King's Chamber, and for five tons of wine brought from Southampton—showing that the scheme of railway com-

munication" from Birmingham to that port has not the merit of originality. From the same source we discover that Kenilworth Castle was used as a royal gaol and as a royal residence, for which latter purpose it was richly decorated; and that in 22 Henry III. it was assigned as a residence for the Papal Legate, then in England, afterwards Pope Adrian V.

In 28 Henry III. appears the first mention of a name much celebrated in English History in connection with Kenilworth Castle—Simon de Montfort was appointed Governor. Four years later the custody of the Castle was granted to Alianore, the King's sister, wife of the said Simon, at which time the woods between Coventry and Kenilworth were cut down to the breadth of six acres for the security of passengers. Again, six years later, the Castle was granted to Simon and his wife for their lives, and became the stronghold of that party which some historians have identified with the oligarchial, some with the popular cause in this country.

In the struggle which ensued between Henry and his powerful subject, Kenilworth became a place of great importance. In 48 Henry III., soon after the King had taken Northampton, and success seemed leaning to his side, an attack was made by John Gifford, then Governor, a knight of great valour and a fierce partizan of de Montfort, upon Warwick Castle, then in the possession of Wm. Mauduit, a friend of the King, whom, with his wife and family, he brought prisoner to Kenilworth, having demolished a great part of the fortifications at Warwick. Soon after this Henry and his son Edward were taken

prisoners by the Barons party, in the disastrous battle of Lewes, but the prince ere long made his escape, and raising an army, proved by his vigour and martial talents more than a match for the veteran de Montfort. Roused by the daily accessions to the royal cause, the Earl of Leycester sent his son, Simon, into the north to collect succours, who brought hither to Kenilworth almost 20 banners, with a great multitude of soldiers. Here they established their head-quarters, and hence went to Winchester, where they spoiled the city, but soon after returned to Kenilworth. Meantime treachery was busy among them. Ralph de Arden, a Warwickshire man in the rebel army, was in communication with Edward, and sent information of the return of this party of the younger de Montfort to Kenilworth. Edward was then at Worcester, and started from that city as if for the purpose of marching to Salisbury ; but he soon turned aside towards Kenilworth, and, arriving late at night near the Castle, concealed his men in a hollow and there placed them in order. While this was going on they suddenly heard a great noise, which made them fear they were discovered, and their purpose of surprise defeated ; but it proved to be nothing but a convoy going to fetch provisions. This they seized, and making use of the fresh horses, fell upon the town and monastery, and made many prisoners, with little loss to themselves. Among these were fifteen that bore banners : young Simon de Montfort escaped, having slept that night in the Castle, and so secured himself, but his banner was taken. Edward returned immediately to Worcester with his prisoners.

In the meantime de Montfort, ignorant of his adversary's movements, marched from Hereford with the intention of

joining his forces to those of his son at Kenilworth ; but when he had come to Evesham, he was met by Edward who had divided his forces into three divisions, one of which he caused to display the banners taken at Kenilworth, and to approach the rebels from the north, that they might suppose it to be the army of young de Montfort coming to his aid. This device partially succeeded, and it was not till the forces were drawing near each other that de Montfort discovered the danger of his position. Nothing daunted, he encouraged his men, reminding them that they were fighting for the laws of the land, and in the cause of God and justice. But his Welsh allies fled even before the battle began, and he, with his eldest son, and most of his chief friends, was slain, while others were wounded and made prisoners. The battle was fought on the 4th of August, 1265, 49 Henry III. Kenilworth afforded a place of refuge to the scattered remains of the rebel army. Here young Simon de Montfort still maintained the war, and to him gathered the friends and followers of them that had been slain at Evesham—much embittered by their loss. Kenilworth became the centre from which he exercised an almost regal authority, sending out his officers and bailiffs to drive cattle and raise contributions. This continued for the space of about nine months, from the autumn of 1265, to the midsummer in the following year, when Henry having been restored to the throne at Winchester, and being determined to crush the last effort of the rebellion, came down with a strong force and beleagured the Castle. In the meantime, young de Montfort fearing to be shut up in Kenilworth by the King's superior forces, had made his escape to France to solicit succours

there; but his place was well supplied by the Governor whom he left behind, and the efforts of the besiegers were vigorously repulsed. The King then offered terms to those in the Castle, and also to de Montfort, who had returned and gathered forces in the Isle of Ely. The celebrated *Dictum de Kenilworth* was published, but rejected by the rebels, as containing too hard conditions for them to accede to. The siege lingered on, but at last disease made its appearance in the Castle, and after a second unsuccessful attempt to come to terms, it was at length agreed that the Castle should be rendered, if, upon message sent to the Isle of Ely, it should appear that de Montfort could hold out no hope of relieving the garrison. The strength and importance of the place are sufficiently indicated by these favourable terms. But after the message had been dispatched, the disease, which was dysentery, kept increasing, and the survivors, without waiting de Montfort's reply surrendered the Castle on St. Thomas' Day, after the siege had lasted six months. Henry forthwith retired to Oseney, in Oxfordshire, where he kept the feast of the Nativity.

Thus Kenilworth fell once more into the hands of the King, who bestowed it on his son Edmund, Earl of Leicester. The Prince was in possession in 7 Edward I., at which time we find it recorded that the pool on the south side of the Castle was half a mile long and a quarter broad.

In the same year there was held here a famous passage of arms, called that of the Round Table, beginning on St. Matthew's Eve, and continued till after Christmas Day. This was the best age of chivalry; and such exercises as these were of frequent occurrence. Roger Mortimer, Earl

of March, was the chief mover of these diversions, which consisted of tilting and tournament, and also of dancing among the ladies.

Edmund of Lancaster was succeeded in possession of Kenilworth by his son Thomas ; but this nobleman having engaged in a rebellion against his cousin, Edward II., was beheaded at Pontefract, in the fifteenth year of that King's reign, and his estates reverted to the crown. This ill-fated monarch proposed to make Kenilworth a royal residence, but within a very few years, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, revenged his brother's death, having seized Edward in Wales, and conveyed him a prisoner to Kenilworth. While he was here confined, a Parliament was held at Westminster, which required his abdication in favour of his son, upon the granting of which he was conveyed to Berkeley, and thence to Corfe Castle, and finally, being brought back to Berkeley, was there foully and most barbarously murdered.

In the first year of Edward III., Henry of Lancaster, above-named, was rewarded for the part he had taken in the late successful rebellion by restoration to all the estates of his brother Thomas, whereof this Castle formed a part. He enjoyed it eighteen years, having died and been buried at Leicester. in 19 Edward III. He was succeeded by his son Henry, then Earl of Derby, and subsequently in succession Earl of Leicester and Duke of Lancaster, who also died in peaceful possession of Kenilworth, on the Tuesday next after the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady, 35 Edward III., leaving two daughters, Maud and Blanche, as his joint heiresses, aged respectfully 22 and 19 ; the former of these married William, Duke of

Bavaria; while the marriage of the latter brought Kenilworth, as her portion of the inheritance, into the hands of one of its most illustrious possessors—John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. and soon after created Duke of Lancaster. Kenilworth became to him a favourite place of abode, and he added largely to it; a considerable portion of the ruins still bear his name, and prove the magnificence of his taste. At his death his son, Henry Bolingbroke, was absent from England, having been banished by his cousin, Richard II., who treacherously seized all the property of his uncle, and thus led the way to his overthrow and death. By the accession of Henry IV., Kenilworth, his private property, was once more in the hands of the Crown. Henry V. must have visited this place, for it seems that he erected a building in the low marshy ground, near the tail of the pool called *Le pleasans en marys*. And so it continued during the Wars of the Roses to be a royal residence, and is mentioned in the act of the 1st Henry VII., as part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, then united to the Dukedom of Cornwall. Henry VIII. bestowed much cost in repairing the Castle, and removed the building set up by Henry V., and placed part of it in the base court of the Castle, near the Swan Tower.

Kenilworth continued the property of the crown till it was granted by Queen Elizabeth in the fifth year of her reign, to Robert Dudley (son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland), whom in the following year she created Earl of Leycester. This nobleman commenced and carried through great alterations in the place, building the entrance gateway and tower on the north side, the noble

and lofty range called Leycester's Buildings: rebuilding the floodgate or gallery tower at the further end of the tilt yard, and Mortimer's Tower at the end next the Castle. He also enlarged the chase, and is said to have expended £60,000 on this place,—an enormous sum of money in those days. The celebrated visit of Queen Elizabeth took place in July, 1575, full particulars of which will be found in the notes to the novel of Kenilworth. On the death of the Earl of Leycester, Kenilworth, by his will, went first to his brother Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, for his life, who survived him but one year; and secondly to Sir Robert Dudley, Knight, his son, by Lady Douglas Sheffield, daughter of Lord Howard, of Effingham, whom Leycester had secretly married, but never owned as his wife, and in whose lifetime he married the Lady Lettice, Countess of Essex. This Robert Dudley endeavoured to establish his legitimacy by proof of his mother's marriage, before a commission at Lichfield, but was stopped by a command of the Lords of the Council, ordering the whole matter to be brought into the Star Chamber. Here the strong evidence which was brought forward of Leycester's marriage proved of no avail; the whole proceedings were ordered to be sealed up, and no copies taken without the King's special license; and Sir Robert, finding his hopes of obtaining justice very remote, obtained leave to go abroad for three years. While absent he was summoned to return, but failed to obey, and being pronounced in contempt, his castle and lands of Kenilworth were seized for the King's use, and upon survey made, were estimated as follows:—In lands, £16,431 9s.; in woods, £11,722 2s.; the Castle, £10,401 4s.; total

£38,554 15s. Sir Robert, however, still retained an interest in the estates, for which he received a proposal from Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., who desired to become possessor of the whole demesne. The purchase money was fixed at £14,500, saddled with the condition that Robert Dudley should, during his life, hold the Constablership of the Castle by patent from the Prince. Not above £3,000 of the purchase money had been paid when Henry died; nevertheless, Charles, as his brother's heir, took possession, and obtained a special Act of Parliament, in 19 James I., to enable the Lady Alice, wife of Robert Dudley, to alien to him her right of jointure, which she did in consideration of £4,000 paid to her from the Exchequer. With the possession of King Charles in 1460, Dugdale's History of Kenilworth Castle, whence the information given above is chiefly derived, comes to an end. Its subsequent history is told in a few words. Towards the close of the civil war it shared the fate which fell, as by a righteous retribution, so heavily on the mansions and castles, of that nobility which, a short century before, consigned so many ancient religious houses to ruin and desolation, and shared their spoils. Henry VIII. robbed the Canons of Kenilworth of their property, and pulled down the stately Priory and sold its materials. Cromwell and his soldiers acted towards his successor the part which Henry had taught them, and Kenilworth from being a stately and noble place, became a ruin. The last addition to its present building was made in those disastrous days, by the Parliamentary officer, who made Leycester's gateway his residence, and added to it the two-gabled building which abuts upon its

eastern face. All the rest of the Castle was dismantled; its floors and its roofs of lead pulled down and sold; its moat drained, and its timber felled.

After the Restoration the lands and ruins were granted to Lawrence Hyde, second son of Chancellor Hyde, and by marriage of a female descendant of Lawrence they passed to Thomas Villers, Baron Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, whose descendants are the present possessors.

Since the formation of the railway, nearly all visitors approach the Castle by the same road, which leaves the village street on the left-hand side, and, descending a hill crosses a small stream, and at the point just beyond, where it turns sharp to the right, brings the visitor upon the first portion of the buildings scarcely visible, in a deep hollow, and overgrown by tree and underwood. The base and side walls are all that here remain of the Gallery Tower, the south-east termination of the Tilt-yard, and originally the chief entrance to the Castle. From hence the road again descends and crosses a second stream, by which the Castle Mills, now destroyed, were once worked, after it left the pool. Here for the first time we come in sight of the principal ruins. The building immediately in the foreground, with a window of two lights of ecclesiastical character is called in Dugdale's plan the Water Tower; it seems to have consisted of two floors, and the upper part was probably used as a chapel: its date is early, apparently in the time of Edward I. or II. Beyond it is seen the long low roof of stables, and then at the north-east angle a round tower, known as Lunn's Tower.

Entering a small wicket gate in the north wall, he first arrives at Leicester's gateway, a square building of four

stories, flanked at each angle with an octagonal tower, and embattled. On the porch on its west side he will read the initials "R. D." carved on the stone; and in the interior is a curiously carved chimney-piece, and other curiosities discovered in the recent excavations made by order of the Earl of Clarendon. Access to this interesting building is not to be obtained, it being now a private residence. The gabled building on the east side has been already mentioned as having been added to this tower in the 17th century. Passing on we come directly in front of the main buildings of the Castle, and, looking westward, have the inner court in full view. The eastern side of the square which consisted of buildings erected by King Henry VIII. and Sir Robert Dudley, is wholly destroyed, only a vestage of foundations remaining here and there. On the right is Cæsar's Tower, a noble keep of immense strength; its walls are many feet thick, and in each angle has been a staircase. Though it has been subjected to some alterations, it retains undeniable evidence of its Norman origin in the form of its older windows, which are narrow and circular-headed, and in the character of its buttresses. Some portions of this massive building have fallen down, and the huge fragments which lie scattered round give a better idea of the vastness and solidity of the building that can be formed by a simple view of its exterior. Westward from Cæsar's Tower were the kitchen and other offices now represented only by some two or three arches and remnants of foundation; and again beyond them lies the building called Mervyn's Tower, which Sir Walter makes the scene of some of the incidents of his novel. It has been a building of con-

siderable strength, and of date intermediate between Geoffroi de Clinton's keep and John of Gaunt's buildings. Its chambers are all arched of stone, and it is the part of the ruin best adapted for the purpose of a gaol, and may therefore, have been built for that purpose in the time of Henry II. By one of the staircases its present summit may be reached, and hence may be seen on the right the remains of the Swan Tower, which formed the north-west angle of the outer walls, the walls themselves built in 26 Henry III., and bordering the lake, and immediately below the space within the walls on which the pleasance was re-edified. Adjoining Mervyn's Tower on the south side is the great Banqueting Hall, built by John of Gaunt. It must have been a noble apartment. Its floors were supported on a stone vaulting carried on two parallel rows of pillars—the under apartment being probably used for stores—the windows, filled with tracery and transomed, are of great height, the space of wall between them paneled, and the fire-places on each side richly ornamented. One window at its southern end looking east into the great court, and one west towards the chase, are its oriel windows, while at the north-east end is the entrance doorway, through a very beautiful arch, not easily accessible, but which may be seen from the interior court. The line of building now turns to the east, but it is not easy to trace it distinctly; it is, however, of the same date with the Great Hall, and contained, according to Dugdale, rooms, called the White Hall, the Presence Chamber, and the Privy Chamber; the second of these had an oriel towards the inner court. Beyond these, and carried out to the south are the remains of Leycester's Buildings, a

magnificent erection of great height and striking beauty. Though the latest in date, their continuance appears more dubious, than that of the other portions of the Castle, the thickness of the walls being considerably less. From the accessible point on the outer circle of the walls, south-east from Leycester's Buildings, a view may be obtained of Mortimer's Tower, lying just below, and of the Tilt-yard, stretching away south-east to the site of the Gallery Tower, but broken now by the river—its bridge being replaced by a modern one, just to the west of its old position. The low meadows south-west of the Tilt-yard mark the position of the pool, and the rising ground beyond shows its limits in that direction. Turning northwards, its interior side of the Water Tower, Stables, and Lunn's Tower are visible. Excavations lately made here have revealed the foundations of former structures. Here again are features which would seem to indicate that the Water Tower had an ecclesiastical purpose. The Stables are partly of hewn stone, partly framed in wood, and are probably of Leycester's building. If desirous of a nearer view, the visitor on leaving the Castle may pass through the yard, to the east of Leycester's gateway, and examine Mortimer's Tower, of which there are important remains : and, crossing the bridge, trace the walls of the Tilt-yard to a considerable distance. This will also lead him to the meadows on the south side, from which, perhaps, the best general view of the Castle may be obtained.

KENILWORTH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of western tower and spire, nave, north and south aisles, north transept, and chancel. The most interesting portion of the exterior is the preserved Norman doorway, at the west end of the Church. The date of this is much older than the Church, and it is probable that it formed part of the original Priory. The east window of the chancel is in second pointed style of three lights, filled

with stained glass in praise of which nothing can be said in regard to appropriateness, though the purpose of the donor, the late Bishop Butler, cannot be too highly estimated. It contains little but coats of arms; and to make way for it the ancient window with flamboyant tracery (examples of which are rare in this country) was displaced, and now forms the entrance to a summer-house in the Vicar's garden. In the angle of the south wall still exists a small "Lychnoscope," and in the old south wall of the chancel there is another of these openings, but with a square head.

The galleries which formerly blocked up the Church, have now been removed, the plaster ceilings swept away, and the proportions of the old arcades are seen to advantage. The stone arch and the lower stage of tower open to the Church thus forming the principal entrance to the building.

The remains of Geoffroi de Clinton's Monastery lie to the south and south-west of the Church; consisting of a gateway in pretty good preservation, a building now used as a barn or stable, and some portions of wall, which serve to indicate the extent of ground which it covered. In the church-yard a portion of what was probably the chapter-house has recently been excavated, and there may be seen some five or six coped coffin lids, of various designs and sizes. These buildings of the Monastery were originally in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, as appears from the ancient seal of the Monastery, on which is represented a cross church in that style, with a low pointed spire: but the only remnant of this building is the door, now in the west front of the Church Tower already described.

Kenilworth contains here and there a few old gabled buildings of considerable antiquity, but most of the houses are of late date and unworthy of notice.



COVENTRY

Is distant five miles from Kenilworth, and has always occupied a prominent place in the page of History. Modern taste has widened some of the principal approaches, but the greater part of the city retains its olden features—its narrow streets—its beautifully picturesque old gables and half-timbered houses—its magnificent churches and munificent charities. We shall, therefore, briefly point out the objects of most interest, leaving the tourist sufficient choice to spend a day or an hour, as may suit his convenience, in this “time-honoured” spot.

Coventry is a town of great antiquity, and under its noble protectors, the Saxon Leofric and his far-famed Lady Godiva, became a place of considerable importance and traffic. A fair, continued at stated intervals, increased its prosperity, and perpetuated the story of the Lady Godiva, who, to obtain the freedom of Coventry from taxation, rode through the city on horseback, naked,—the inhabitants having, all except one, retired from observation, and he, wicked wight, was punished for his prying curiosity by the loss of sight; an effigy, called “Peeping Tom,” is still exhibited at the corner of Hertford Street. The event is thus described by Dugdale, p. 86 :

“This *Leofrik* wedded *Godeva*, a most beautiful and devout lady, Sister to one *Thorold*, Sheriff of LINCOLNSH, in

these days, and founder of SPALDING Abbey : as also of the stock and lineage of *Thorold*, Sheriff of that County in the time of *Kenulph*, K. of MERCIA. Which Countess *Godeva*, bearing an extraordinary affection to this place, often and earnestly besought her husband that for the love of God and the blessed Virgin, he would free it from that grievous servitude whereunto it was subject : but he rebuking her for importuning him in a manner so inconsistent with his profit, commanded that she should thenceforth forbear to move therein ; yet she, out of her womanish pertinacy, continued to solicit him, insomuch that he told her if she would ride on Horseback naked from the one end of the town to the other in the sight of all the people he would grant her request. Whereunto she returned, *But will you give me leave to do so ?* And he replying *yes*, the noble lady, upon an appointed day, got on Horseback naked, with her hair loose so that it covered all her body but the legs, and thus performing the journey, return'd with joy to her husband, who thereupon granted to the inhabitants a Charter of freedom : which immunity I rather conceive to have been a kind of manumission from some such servile tenure, whereby they then held what they had under this great Earl, then onely a freedom from all manner of Toll, except Horses, as *Knighton* affirms ; In memory whereof the picture of him and his said Lady were set up in a South window of TRINITY CHURCH in this City, about K. R. 2. time, and his right hand holding a Charter, with these words thereon :—

I Luiche for the love of thee,
Do make Cobent.e Toll-free."

In the time of Richard II. the city was defended by a high wall with towers, and twelve gates, part of which still remain, but the greater portion were destroyed immediately after the Restoration, by order of Charles II., as a punishment to the citizens for their opposition to his father. It was incorporated by Edward III., and erected into a City and County, with a Municipal Government, by Henry VI., a mark of royal favour its inhabitants have lately petitioned to dispense with, and it is again incorporated with the County of Warwick. It sends two members to Parliament, has a population of 47,366, with large manufactories of ribbons, watches, &c. It has also a weekly market and four annual fairs.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, one of the finest Gothic structures in the kingdom, was founded about 1133; the beautiful spire, which was 22 years in building, was begun 1373, and finished 1395; the body of the Church, as it now stands, was rebuilt in 1434. The Church is 400 feet long, and the exquisitely beautiful spire 300 feet high. It had nine chantries, which were, of course, swept away at the dissolution.

TRINITY CHURCH stands immediately adjacent to St. Michael's. The first mention Dugdale finds of this Church is its annexation to the Priory in 1260. It was a fine Church, built in the Gothic style, but the mutilations have defaced the beauty of its fabric. It had six chantries attached.

CHRIST CHURCH was founded by the mendicant Grey Friars. After the dissolution the Church was allowed to

go to decay ; the spire remaining standing, and to this a Church has recently been added.

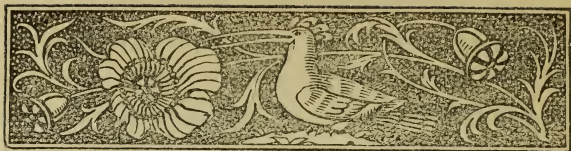
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, situate near the western extremity of the city, a fine old building with a massive tower, but no spire.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL has recently been erected, copied from some fine old examples ; and there are Chapels for the various sects of Dissenters ; but the cathedral, the abbey, the monasteries, the guilds, and the hospitals, which previous to the dissolution rendered Coventry one of the most splendid cities of the empire, are now only found in poor fragments, which remain to tell the ruthless despotism of our eighth Henry.

ST. MARY'S HALL, a beautiful pile of building, is situate near St. Michael's Church ; it originally belonged to St. Catherine's Guild, and was built at the commencement of the 16th century, for the feast and meetings of the Guild. The hall is 63 feet long by 30 wide, and the whole arrangements admirably suited to the purpose for which it was erected ; it has often been the scene of royal revelry, and since the Reformation has been used for the like purpose by the Mayor and Corporation.

The FREE SCHOOL, GREY FRIARS or FORD HOSPITAL, the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, formed from the remains of the White Friars, and the remains of the gates, will afford a great treat to the lover of architecture or archæology.





COOMBE ABBEY

Was founded by Richard de Canville, in the reign of Stephen, for Monks of the Cistercian Order, and derives its name, according to Dugdale, “from its low and hollow situation; the word *Thomm*, in the British, signifying *vallis* or *convallis*, as both also of *Cumbe* or *Combe* in the Saxon’ consonant whereunto the vulgar in Yorkshire, and those northern parts, term a large hollow vessel of wood (such as they used to steep barley for malt in) a *Cumber* to this day.” It was first planted with Monks from the Monastery of our Blessed Lady of Waverly in Surrey, flourished as a monastery for nearly 400 years, and fell in the general dissolution; at the surrender it was certified to have an income of £302 15s. 3d. Pensions were granted to the abbot and monks, and the possessions were conferred on John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Earl of Warwick; on his attainder, the possessions of the Abbey were granted to Robert Kelway, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married John Harrington, Esq., afterwards Earl of Harrington, by which marriage he became possessed of the estates.

The unhappy Elizabeth, daughter of James the First, and afterwards Queen of Bohemia, was placed here during her childhood, under the care of the Lord Harrington, from whom she received her education. It was planned by the Gunpowder Plot conspirators to carry off the

Princess by surprise, proclaim her Queen, govern the kingdom in her name, and bring her up in the Roman Catholic creed. The plot was, however, discovered and defeated; the Princess was sent to Coventry, where she lodged with a Mr. Hopkins, in Palace Yard; the conspiritors were obliged to fly and shortly after most of them were either executed or accidentally killed.

The Abbey was afterwards purchased from Lady Bedford, daughter of Lord Harrington, by Lord Craven. His Lordship was a firm and steady friend to the Queen of Bohemia and her family during their struggles for a kingdom; and after their final expulsion she retired to the Abbey to close a life of sorrow and misfortune. By some it is said she was privately married to Lord Craven, to whom she left the splendid collection of paintings that adorn Coombe Abbey.

The present building, which is of several periods, was erected on the site of the ancient abbey; it forms three sides of a quadrangle, with cloisters of Norman construction, but much altered at subsequent periods. The original style of the mansion was Tudor, of which some beautiful specimens remain. The collection of paintings is extensive, and many of them very fine, particularly *Samuel and Eli*, by Rembrandt; *the Children of Rembrandt*, by the same. Many fine *Portraits* by Vandyck; the *Stuart Family*, a large collection by Gerard Honthorst; some beautiful paintings by Titian, Paul Veronese, Caravaggio. Teniers, Albert Durer and other painters. The gardens and grounds are beautifully laid out, and the park is finely diversified by wood and water.



STONELEIGH ABBEY.

Stoneleigh is a place of great antiquity; it was held before the Conquest by King Edward; continued in the possession of the Conqueror, and was held by the Crown till Henry II. granted it to a body of Cistercian monks, who, originally seated at Cannock, in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Radmore, were so troubled and impoverished by the foresters that they prayed removal to this spot. Like the sites of most monastic houses, it is happily chosen, the Avon watering two sides of the verdant slopes on which it is seated. Henry, however, did not resign the whole interest of the Crown in Stoneleigh, for in 15 Henry II. the Sheriff of Warwickshire accounted 29s. 9d. for paunage of the woods; and for various sums at subsequent periods. In the reign of John, the Monks were so annoyed by the insults offered to them by the King's servants, that the then Abbot, Wm. de Tyso, repaired to the King, and by a present of 200 marks and two white palfreys, got their former charter ratified, and a further grant of possessions. Various other benefactors enriched the Abbey by grants, but through losses by fine and mismanagement, at the time of the survey its certified value was only £151 3s. 1d. above reprises, part of which was employed in alms to the poor; being, therefore, under the value of £200 per annum, it was suppressed by Act of Parliament, 27 Henry VIII.; the monks were distributed

to other religious houses, and the Abbot, Thomas Tutbury, received a pension of £23 per annum for life.

After the dissolution, the Abbey and estates were granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his heirs; the Duke had two sons who died childless, and the estates were divided (2 Elizabeth) among their cousins: the site of the Abbey and its lands were allotted to Wm. Cavendish, Esq., who, in the 3rd Elizabeth, sold it to Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Thomas Leigh, Knts., Aldermen of London; on the division of the purchase, the site of the Abbey was awarded to Sir Thomas Leigh, who, purchasing the greater part of the lands in the neighbourhood, obtained, 4th Elizabeth, a patent of confirmation, of his rights and the manor of Stoneleigh.

Sir Thomas Leigh was the son of Roger Leigh, of Wellington, Salop, and great-great-grandson of Sir Peter Leigh, who fell in Agincourt, in 1415 (a junior branch of the ancient family of Leigh, of High Leigh, in Cheshire), and married Alice, daughter of John Parker, Esq., of Hanon, Shropshire, and niece to Sir Rowland Hill: which Alice lived to a great age, and founded a hospital in Stoneleigh, for five poor men and five poor women, with other liberal bequests: she was buried on the south side of the chancel at Stoneleigh. Sir Thomas served the office of Lord Mayor of London, 1st Elizabeth, 1558, died 1572 in London, and was buried in Mercer's Chapel, leaving issue, Rowland, Thomas and William.

The father of the present noble owner was called to the peerage in 1839, by the ancient family title of Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh. At his death, in 1850, the title

descended to William Henry, the present baron, who married, 1848, Caroline Amelia, fourth daughter of the Marquis of Westminster.

The approach to the Abbey is from the road leading from Warwick through Stoneleigh to Coventry, about six miles from the former and four from the latter. The park is entered between the Italian lodges, a fine sweep of road, crossing the Avon about midway by an elegant stone bridge, from a design by Rennie. conducts to the gateway, the most perfect remains of the old Abbey. This building was erected by the 16th Abbot, Robert de Hockele, a man of great talent and learning; he much enriched the Abbey and its Church by his architectural knowledge, and built, says Dugdale, "the Gate House, a fair and strong building, —on the front whereof, outwards, there is remaining yet a large escutcheon of stone, whereon *three Lions passant gardant* are cut, with a *Lion passant gardant* upon a Helme, set on the corner of the shield, according to the fashion of that time when he lived. Which badge he fixed here in memory of King Henry the 2nd, their founder." This venerable building, clothed with ivy, and its ponderous oaken gates, renders it very picturesque; passing through this gateway, the Abbey is entered on the north side by

THE CORRIDOR, a fine room, 80 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 27 high: the walls are wainscotted with carved oak to the height of 12 feet, found in the old Abbey, and adapted to this room, with doors, &c., carved to correspond, by Wilcox, of Warwick.

The noble chimney-piece is of carved oak, with inlaid panels, and harmonizes with the room; the hearth is

ornamented with a pair of ancient massive brass dogs. The carved high-backed chairs are part covered with leather, painted and gilt, and part in embroidery. A carved oak screen divides the corridor from the porch; the windows are enriched with coats of arms on painted glass, by Williment. The following paintings are suspended from the walls:—A whole-length portrait, name unknown; portrait of *Sir C. Huddesden*; *Mrs. Anne Leigh*, by Sir Peter Lely; *Thomas, Lord Leigh*, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; *Eleanor, Lady Leigh*; *Mary, Lady Leigh*; *Lord Rockingham*, by Kneller; *Lady Rockingham*, by the same artist; and two others, names not known.

THE HALL is a fine large room. In the recess of the eastern window is a very large and fine old carved maple chest, removed from the old Abbey; it has six beautiful pastoral views carved upon it, and is a splendid piece of workmanship. Statuary adorns the room; a fine statue of *Venus*, copied by Bartolini, and a copy of the *Venus de Medici*, by the same; a bust of *Byron*, by E. H. Bailey, R. A.; colossal bust of *Ariadne*,; bust of *Judge Willes*, by Bacon; bust of *Cicero*, from Canova's collections: also two casts, life-size, *Tragic and Comic Muse*, supporting Candelabra. This room also contains many fine family portraits.

THE CHAPEL is a spacious building, richly ornamented with plaster work. It contains a finely-toned finger organ, and affords accomodation for about 100 persons. The altar-piece is a fine painting, copied from the *Pieta* at *Albergo de Poveri*, by Michael Angelo—*The Descent from the Cross*—placed between two pillars of white marble.

On the right of the gallery is a *Madonna and Dead Christ*, an excellent medallion in pure white marble, inlaid in a panel of dark variegated marble.

The whole suite of state apartments are fitted up with exquisite taste, furnished with suitable magnificence, and, at the same time, retain all the comfort desirable in domestic circles.

THE DINING ROOM contains the following paintings — *Earl of Stratford and his Secretary*, by Vandyck; *Lewis, Lord Rockingham*; *Lady Anne Wentworth*, by Vandyck; *Queen of Bohemia*, by Honthorst; *William Earl of Strafford and his Sisters*, by Vandyck; *King of Bohemia*, by Honthorst; *Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk*; *Alice, Duchess Dudley*; portrait of the present *Lady Leigh*, by Grant; *Lady of the Court of Elizabeth*, by Holbein; and a few family portraits.

In the BREAKFAST ROOM the following paintings are placed:—*The Farmer's Return*, by Zoffany (the farmer is said to be a portrait of Garrick); portrait of *Macchiavelli*; *Intérieur of a Church*, by Peter Van Neefs; *the Virgin and Child*, by Perugino; *Landscape and Ruins*, by Rembrandt; *Crucifixion*, by A. Durer; and several family portraits.

This beautiful room contains a choice collection of books, a fine ebony table, delicately inlaid with ivory, terra-cottas, &c., &c. The views from the windows are exquisite; on the south side extensive and beautiful alterations have been made, which give the noble mansion the appearance of a palace. The ground between the house

and the river is laid out with Italian gardens on terraces, sloping down to the river brink, which here runs with a broad expanse; to the left is a handsome conservatory, filled with the choicest exotics—beyond, in the centre of the river, is a fertile island, the edges of which, fringed with foliage, afford covert for innumerable water fowl; while the gardens on the one side of the river, and the path on the other, fill up the back ground, and render a scene of surpassing beauty. The west windows open on the Italian garden, beautiful in its regularity. Beyond, stretches the wide expanse of the home park, in the centre of which the fine arch of the bridge is seen spanning the Avon, and varying its lovely scenery.

SALOON.—A magnificent room, supported by Corinthian pillars, the ceiling and panels richly sculpturing, in alto-relievo, the Labours of Hercules, the work of an Italian artist; the screens are carvings by Wilcox; two splendid Mosaic tables, of great value, on elaborately carved stands, flank the principal door; the cornices are richly executed, and the furniture corresponds with the magnificence of the room. The following paintings adorn the walls:—*Woodman's Return*, by Gainsborough; *A Sea Piece*, by Vandervelde; *Game Piece*, by Baptiste; *Two Children*, by Rembrandt; *A Fruit Piece*, by Snyders. In this room are various fine specimens of Dresden Sèvres, and old Chelsea china near the fire-place are two fine ebony cabinets, inlaid with Pietra Dura, and on either side of the door two beautiful sculptures from the Exhibition of 1851. The furniture in this room was newly covered in amber silk for the occasion of Her Majesty's visit.

PRINCIPAL DRAWING ROOM.—The furniture of this room is richly carved, gilt, and clothed in crimson velvet, which contrasts admirably with the oak panelling of the room, relieved at intervals by Corinthian columns, supporting a finely carved pediment. A large glass at each end of the room, in carved and gilt frames, seems to increase its ample dimensions; in the centre is suspended a brilliant cut-glass chandelier, with sixteen burners. The paintings in this room are as follows:—*Alexander's visit to the Tombs*, by Panini; *Sir Thomas Leigh*, by Holbein; *A Lady*, by Sir P. Lely; *Dame Alice Leigh*, by Holbein; four *Views in Venice*, by Canaletto; *Two Landscapes*, by Paul Brill. A fine marqueterie cabinet contains some good specimens of china.

In the SECOND DRAWING ROOM—*Charles I.*, by Vandyck; *Farrier's Shed*, by Wouvermans; *Landscape*, by Ruysdael; *Father Reading to his Family*, by Tilburg; *Sheep and Cattle*, by Teniers; *Cattle Piece*, by Cuyp; *Bandiditti*, by Wouvermans; *Horses and Figures*, in landscape, by Cuyp; *Ruins and Cattle*, by Berghem; *Sheep and Cattle*, by Teniers; *Landscape and Cattle*, by Berghem; *Waterfall and Figures*, by Loudon; *Bleaching Yard*, by Mulliner, and two family portraits.

In the centre of the room is a table containing a representation of the *Wellington Shield* under plate glass.

The furniture of this room is carved and gilt, clothed in crimson velvet. It forms the north-west angle of the building, as the Breakfast Room does the south-west. From the west windows the park offers its varied views; while from the north windows the lawn and old gate-

house, clothed in ivy with its adjacent Elizabethan terrace gives a distinctive feature to the room.

THE LIBRARY is a spacious room, elegantly fitted up, and contains about 2000 volumes of the most choice and valuable books in ancient and modern literature; the whole richly bound. Casts, bronzes and vases, of great merit adorn the room. Over the mantle is a magnificent clock, with the figure of Shakespeare in contemplation: he has a pen in his right hand, which rests on an ornamental pedestal. Two frames contain a collection of eighteen beautiful miniatures, and the following paintings are suspended from the walls:—The celebrated portrait of *Lord Byron*, by Philips; *Milton*; *a Family Group*; *Chandos*, *Lord Leigh*, by Sir G. Hayter, and *Lady Leigh*; two *Flower Pieces*, with centre subjects, by Van Husum; *Head of John the Baptist presented to the daughter of Herodius*, by Guido—very fine; *Miniature of Napoleon*, by David; *St. Jerome*; *Interior of a Dutch Hut*, by Teniers; *Erasmus*, by Holbein; *Lord Rockingham*, by Vandyck; some family portraits, and a few excellent copies of celebrated paintings.

The whole of the Abbey was re-painted and decorated; the frames re-gilt, the furniture all re-lined, everything finished in the most gorgeous manner and most perfect taste, for the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Warwickshire, to open Aston Hall. Her Majesty graciously condescended to visit Stoneleigh Abbey for three days, and during that time, every one, both high and low, rich and poor was entertained by the noble owner of the mansion, in the most hospitable manner, so as to call forth, even from Majesty itself, expressions of congratulation.

The stables and coach-houses from a large quadrangle, and will accommodate about fifty horses; to these is attached a very large riding school; a covered way leads from the Abbey to the school. In the parts of the building appropriated to domestic purposes, and which are not usually shown to visitors, are some fine remains of Norman architecture; the chapter-house of the old Abbey still remains, though much altered, and shows in the centre of it a massive Norman pillar; three finely-ornamented Norman doorways adorn this part of the building; and the vast crypt, now used as a bakehouse and brew-house still remains. The gardens and pleasure grounds are exceedingly fine and very extensive; forcing houses, peach houses, green houses, conservatories, pine pits, &c., are contained within the walls of the spacious gardens. The walks in the pleasure grounds are varied, now shutting out the light of day, now in the full glare of the noontide sun, now on the banks of the glassy steam, anon, amidst fragrant flowers. Seats are scattered throughout the grounds, inviting the visitor to rest, while he feasts his eyes on the beautiful landscape, and listens to the melody of innumerable birds. The parks are as picturesque as they are extensive; the venerable monarchs of the forest throw their mighty arms across the forest glade—and who shall say that those splendid trees we view with such admiration may not have been planted and watched by the former possessors of the Abbey.





STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

Stratford-upon-Avon is chiefly known and visited by the stranger, from its being the place

“ Where his first infant lays sweet Shakespeare sung,
Where the first accents faltered on his tongue.”

The house in which he was born is situate about the centre of Henley Street. It has lately been restored as nearly as possible to its original state, by Mr. E. Gibbs, a local architect. A committee was named to act with the Birthplace Committee in the conduct of this praiseworthy restoration. The school-room where he was educated is situate over the Guildhall, and still retains much of its original character. The site of New Place is near the Chapel, and in the house which formerly occupied this spot Shakespeare spent in retirement the last years of his life, and during that retirement wrote some of his most admired plays. The house, after passing through various hands, at length became the property of a Rev. Mr. Gastrell, by whose orders the favourite mulberry tree planted by the hand of the immortal bard, and which was visited with so much reverence by strangers from all parts of the globe, was cut down for firewood, to prevent the trouble of answering the questions of the curious; he afterwards consummated the measure of his guilt by ordering the mansion to be razed to the ground, and then left the town amidst the just and

NOTE.—An excellent Book on Shakespeare's Life and Times has just been issued, entitled “Shakespeare as he Lived,” price 2s., and may be had of all Booksellers and Bookstalls.

deserved execration of the inhabitants. Through the exertion of Mr. Halliwell this property has also been purchased for the nation, and excavations have revealed the basement story, all that now remains of New place. The Church contains many monuments, deservedly celebrated for their beautiful workmanship and sepulchral ornaments. But the mind turns from these monuments of perishable grandeur to the plain and humble slab which covers the remains and records the imperishable name of Shakespeare. On the stone which covers his remains is inscribed the following verse, said to have been written by himself, in consequence of the horror he imbibed on seeing exhumed bones cast into the charnel house :—

“ Good Friend for Jesvs sake forbear,
To digg the dvst enclosed Heare;
Blese be ye man yt spares these stones,
And cvrst be he yt moves my bones.”

On the north wall of the chancel, elevated about six feet from the floor, and near to the grave, is the monument of the great poet. It is an ornamental arch between two Corinthian columns supporting an entablature, decorated with a death's head, &c. Within the arch is placed a bust of the bard, in a thoughtful attitude, the hands reclining on a cushion, the right holding a pen, and the left a scroll; beneath are the following inscriptions :—

“ Jvdicio Pylivm, genio Socratem, arte Maronem, Terra tegit,
popvlvs Mæret, Olympvs Habet.”

“ Stay, passenger; why goest thou by so fast?
Read, if thou canst, whom envions death hath plast
Within this monvment: Shakespeare, with whome
Qvicke natvre dide; whose name doth deck ys tombe
Far more than cost; Sith all yt he hath writt
Leaves living art bvt page to serve his witt.”

Obitt Anno Dio 1616, Ætatis 53, Die 23. Ap.

The Church has been recently repaired and richly embellished in a style that reflects praise alike on the architect, Mr. Harvey Eginton, and on the subscribers who furnished the means: but this grandeur adds not to the reverence felt for him whose works, without any throes or labours of the mind, have delineated every varying passion, true to nature, that agitates or soothes the human breast — every virtue that exalts, and every vice that debases our nature—in short,

“Each varying shade of many-coloured life he drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then created new.”

The Town Hall contains a good painting of Shakespeare, by Wilson, and one of Garrick, by Gainsborough.

As it is quite impossible in a work like the present to give anything like a full account of this interesting spot, we must refer our readers to an excellent book entitled “The Home of Shakespeare,” by Mr. SAMUEL NEIL, whose researches in Shakesperian lore are fully set out in this new work, and which every lover of Shakespeare should possess. It is profusely illustrated, and in a compact form, at a cost of One Shilling.

SHOTTERY

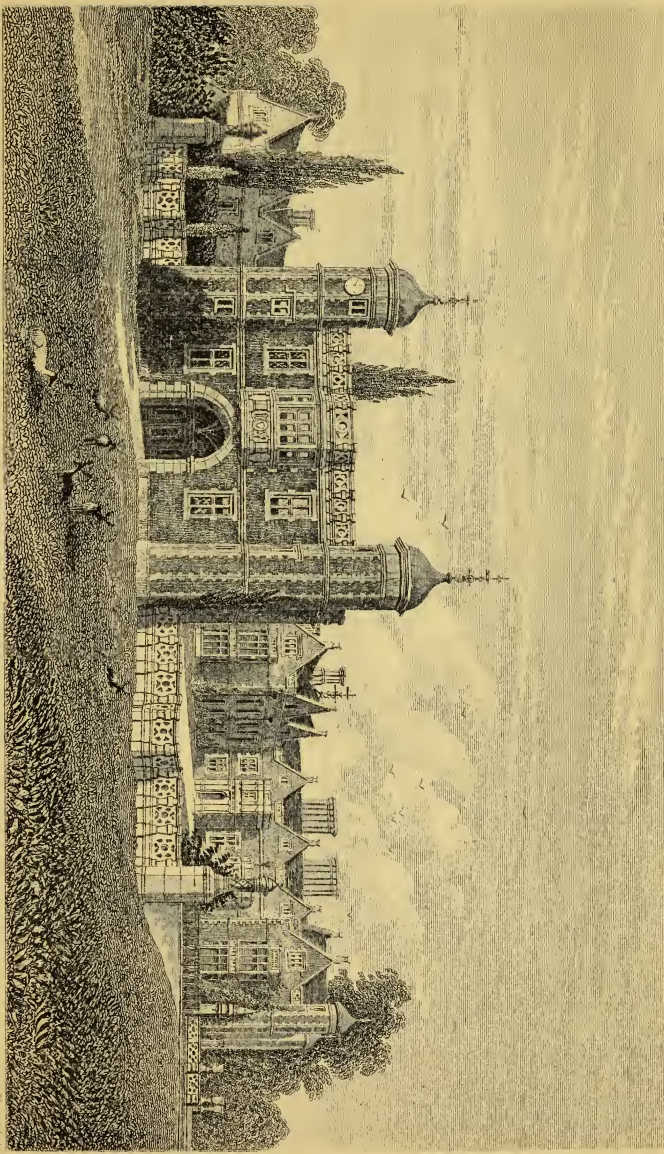
Is a charming walk across fields for the distance of about a mile from Stratford-upon-Avon. It is usually visited by the pilgrim to the shrine of Shakespeare, from its being once the residence of Anne Hathaway, the wife of Shakespeare. It is a pretty cottage, embosomed in trees, and surrounded by pleasant pastures. Anne Hathaway was seven years older than Shakespeare, being twenty-six at the time of her marriage. She died at the age of 67.

CHARLECOTE.

Crossing the Avon bridge in Stratford, the visitor will return by a sweetly pleasing ride through Alveston, and passing by the park, arrive at the elegant Elizabethan mansion of H. SPENCER LUCY, Esq., at Charlecote. The mansion has recently undergone important repairs and restorations, but in all the original character has been strictly preserved. (The carvings and furniture are from the manufactory of the late Mr. Wilcox, and well do they sustain his justly-earned reputation). The family is of great antiquity, and has for centuries been of great consequence, and exercised great influence in the country ; but to the stranger, an incident of the highest importance is the connexion that exists between the name of Shakespeare and Lucy. The park is richly stored with deer ; the adjacent one at Fulbrook, now disparked, was the scene of Shakespear's youthful exploits and nocturnal depredations, and the hall of the mansion, the scene of his humiliation, when brought before Sir Thomas Lucy, afterwards so severely satirized by him under the name of "Justice Shallow;" a satire which might soothe the wounded feelings of the angry poet, but which is allowed on all hands to be inappropriate and undeserved, Sir Thomas being admitted to have been a man of considerable talent, warm affections, high integrity, and strictly honourable conduct.

The house is fitted up in a truly appropriate style, but from the domestic habits of the family, it is not shewn without special permission.

A. E. BROWN



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In the centre of the GREAT HALL is a most beautiful marble table, finely inlaid, the centre piece of brown onyx stone, very large; the table is mounted on carved oak bearers, and was brought from Fonthill Abbey. The room contains several family portraits, many finely painted.

The DRAWING ROOM contains two beautiful buhl cabinets, two of ebony, and one of ebony and Florentine work, and the following paintings:—*Water Mill*, by Paul Potter; *Hawking Party*, by Wouvermans; *Tenier's Wedding Fete*, painted by himself on copper; *A Farm yard and Cattle*, by Reubens; *Return of Hawking Party*, by Wouvermans; *An Interior*, by P. de Hooze; *Virgin and Child*, by Vandyck; *Grand Canal, Venice*, by Canaletti; *Landscapes and Figures*, by Berghem; *Wood Scenes*, by Hobbema; *Head of our Saviour*, by Carleo Dolci; *Sampson Rending the Lion*, by Titian, and a Companion to the same; *Eve Spinning*, by Raphael.

In the LIBRARY, the shelves are all of carved oak, executed by Wilcox, in the Elizabethan style and surmounted by Etruscan vases. The bay of the western window is occupied by a splendid Florentine table, imported into England by the late G. Lucy, Esq. The views from the windows are sweetly variegated with wood and water, the Avon flowing before its windows and the park supplied with large herds of deer. A choice ebony sofa, two ebony cabinets, and nine chairs, all inlaid with ivory, were given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leycester, in 1575; the whole of the seats are now covered with needlework by Mrs. Lucy. On the centre table is a beautiful casket, representing birds and flowers, in Florentine

work; and the arms of the Lucy family, in stained glass, ornament the tops of the windows in the principal rooms. The Ceilings of this room and the Dining Room are pendants of the date of Elizabeth.

The paintings in this and the other rooms consist of very fine specimens of the early masters, a list of which our limited space will not allow us to give.

The views from the principal windows are fine and picturesque, highly embellished by art, judiciously guided by the hand of taste, yet strictly natural and appropriate. The grounds and deer park are very extensive, beautifully varied by majestic timber and sheets of water, evincing a presiding genius of no mean talent.

The CHURCH is only separated from the park by a railing; it has lately been rebuilt by Mrs. Lucy in the fine Middle Pointed or Decorated style, and still covers those fine specimens of art, the old Church contained, the most remarkable of which are the tombs of the three Sir Thomas Lucys. *The* Sir Thomas Lucy, whose name is so imperishably connected with Shakespeare, rests in effigy upon his tomb, with his lady by his side; his son and successor reposes on a stately tomb by himself (it is the likeness of this Sir Thomas which has so often been engraved, in connection with Shakespeare, for his father); the third Sir Thomas has a splendid tomb by Bernini, executed in Italy at the cost of £1,500; it is an altar tomb, bearing the reclining figure of Sir Thomas resting on his elbow, and the recumbent figure of his lady, clothed in flowing drapery, gracefully arranged, the softness and beauty of whose

features contrast admirably with the noble and dignified ones of his. This tomb alone is worth a pilgrimage to visit in its holy shrine.

The Church of the adjoining parish of HAMPTON LUCY is well worthy of a visit. It has been restored in a most elaborate manner, and in the best possible taste, by the late Rector—the Rev. John Lucy, from the designs of Sir G. Gilbert Scott.

The return to Warwick is through the village of Charlecote. After passing over Thelsford Brook, and near to the grounds of Thelsford Priory, few traces of which now exist, we see on the left, about half-a-mile distant, the Church and vicarage of Wasperton, happily grouped among some fine trees, and with the rising ground on the banks of the Avon in the background. The Church dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has been lately transformed and restored from a so-called Græco-Venetian building, with its rounded headed windows in brick and stone, to a Decorated or Middle Pointed Church of Kenilworth and Wingerworth stone by the late Vicar—the Rev. T. Levison Lane—with the able assistance of Sir George G. Scott.

It will amply repay a closer inspection, being now one of the prettiest Churches in the country, as it was to those who recollect it, one of the most inappropriate design, and of the smallest ecclesiastical pretensions.

In digging the foundations for the South Aisle, some window heads were found which had belonged to a Church of early Middle Pointed work, which stood here when it was so unhappily re-built, A.D. 1736, with the materials and of the character before described.

The Avon, with its silvery willows, flows through the parish; and the scenery on its banks is extremely picturesque.

We soon enter on the parish of Barford, leaving which we arrive at the seats of H. CHANCE, Esq., and Major ARMSTRONG, at Sherbourne. The Church, also from Mr. Scott's design, is a gem of Ecclesiastical Architecture. The font is of pure white marble, inlaid with precious stones. The pillars of the nave are of polished marble, the reredos of alabaster, inlaid with marbles, and the windows filled with choice stained glass. No one should omit a visit to this magnificent work of art.

Passing Longbridge, the seat of J. STAUNTON, Esq., the towers of Warwick Castle, and the cathedral-like church of St. Mary's again appear to view, and the whole ride is through a country varied, romantic, and fertile.



GROVE PARK.

The beautiful seat of the Right Hon. LORD DORMER, situate about two miles from Warwick, amid gentle sloping hills and luxuriant valleys, surrounded by an extensive park, well stocked with deer. The mansion has been recently rebuilt, and is in the Tudor style of architecture. The views from the windows and different parts of the park are rich and varied ; magnificent trees, fine sheets of water, opening glades, showing sweet glimpses of the town of Warwick and the tower of its venerable castle, with browsing cattle, giving animation to a scene of superlative beauty. A Roman Catholic Chapel, neat but unpretending, stands embossed in trees, about half a mile from the mansion, in the hamlet of Hampton, and it was formerly attached to the mansion. This noble family has ever been conspicuous for their fervent and conscientious attachment to that faith.

ST. MARY'S PRIORY,
PRINCETHORPE.

St. Mary's, a convent of Benedictine Nuns, is distant nine miles from Warwick, and stands between, and almost equi-distant [from the Rugby and Coventry Roads, near their junction at Princethorpe, a hamlet to Stretton-on-Dunsmore. There are approaches from both roads, and neat and tasteful lodges to each.

This Priory has attracted much attention from the fact of its being (since the demolition of monasteries in the 16th century) not only the first conventual establishment existing in Warwickshire, but the first religious house erected expressly as such in the kingdom. It is built on an acivity, and may be seen from a considerable distance. The grounds are extensive, and are tastefully laid out in walks, surrounded by plantations which form the boundary, or more correctly speaking, the "inclosure" of the Religious Ladies.

This community of Benedictine Nuns, was at the time of the French Revolution, established at *Montargis*, in France, not far from Nemours; their house fell a prey to the fury of the Gallican pretenders to liberty, and the peaceful inmates fled to escape being made victims to the carnage of those days of terror and devastation to the hospitable shores of England, where, as refugees, they experienced that generosity, ever a distinguished characteristic of our countrymen on such occasions, but on the occasion referred to pre-eminently displayed. Among the munificent acts of kindness afforded on this trying occasion the community received the patronage of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., of glorious memory. The fact is mentioned by Dr. Milner, the Catholic Bishop, as follows:—"His present Majesty supplied the Nuns of Montargis with provisions during the whole of their residence in London."—*Milner's Memorial, &c., 1820.*

But coming nearer home, Warwickshire shared proudly in the splendid and munificent acts of benevolence bestowed on all the unfortunate emigrants. John Wilmot, Esq.,

M.P. for Coventry, took the lead (says Butler, the Catholic barrister) in the work of beneficence: the public appeal of that member, in which he was joined by the illustrious Burke and others, produced in one year a subscription of £33,755; in the following year the venerable Monarch, George III, (ever immortal in the memory of every true Englishman), headed another subscription amounting to £41,304. To continue this tribute to England's praise, Parliament followed by votes reaching *Two Millions*, which sum was applied by a committee, of which Mr. Wilmot was President, and that gentleman continued to the last his kind and minute attentions to the noble work of humanity—regulating and distributing also further private donations coeval with, and said even to exceed the Parliamentary grant.

Quitting the Metropolis, the Community made a temporary sojourn in Norfolk, and afterwards at Heath, in Yorkshire.

They removed thence to Orel Mount, in Lancashire, where they adapted and occupied a handsome mansion, until 1835, when they entered upon the Priory.

The "Priory" was intended (at least so it was generally said) to be constructed in its exterior, as, in fact, it is in the interior, on the model of the ancient house of *Montargis*. But the outward appearance presents no very striking features, unless the impression of magnitude can be called such.

The building is of brick; it is understood, however, that at a future period there is an intention on the part of the

possessors to cement and complete the whole according to the original design, which at the time of execution was found to be too costly to be carried into immediate effect.

The entrance into the Convent has a spacious hall, with rooms on each side for receiving strangers, also the Chaplain's rooms; the entrance fronts the Rugby road. The northern wing forms the school department. The southern and western sides constitute the Nuns' apartments, the spacious refectory, and domestic offices. From the centre of the building projects the Convent Church, which is of the Gothic order, surmounted by a spire; it is lighted by very elegant stained glass windows; the altar is highly ornamented, and the choir is in character; a powerful organ stands in the gallery at the west end. The Church opens to the long and solemn cloisters, which extend nearly round the whole edifice.





LEAMINGTON.

Derives its name from its situation on the banks of the Leam, and Priors was added to it by the monks of Kenilworth, its former possessors, to distinguish it from Leamington Hastings, a village not far distant. Its history, anterior to the conquest is very imperfect. During the Heptarchy, Offa, King of Mercia, (of which Warwickshire formed a part), held his court at a palace at Offchurch Bury, two miles distant from Leamington. The first authentic account of Leamington is in Domesday Book, A.D. 1086, where its value is quoted at £4, and two mills were rated at 94s. It at that time formed part of the possessions of Turchil. the powerful Earl of Warwick: after passing through various hands, it was conferred on the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and was by him disposed of to Geoffroi de Clinton, the founder of Kenilworth Castle and Priory; it was afterwards passed over to the Monks of Kenilworth, retained in their possession for a period of 373 years—until the dissolution—when it fell to the Crown, and remained there until 1564, when it was conferred on Ambrose Dudley, brother of the celebrated Robert, Earl of Leicester, at whose death without issue, it again reverted to the Crown, and was conferred on Fulke Greville, Earl of Warwick. Afterwards it was divided among several proprietors, the principal of the present possessors being Miss Bertie Percy, of Guy's Cliffe; Edward Willes, Esq.; and the executors of the late M. Wise, Esq.

The discovery of the valuable properties of its waters has been the cause of its rapid rise and great prosperity ; these properties appear to have been known by the earlier writers, but the foundation of the Spa is due to an intelligent village shoemaker, named Benjamin Satchwell, who kept a record of the cures effected, which was afterwards published. Dr. Kerr, of Northampton, afterwards analysed the waters, and, being persuaded of their valuable properties, he induced a man named Abbots to open two baths for warm and cold bathing. The accidental visit of Dr. Allen, an eminent physician, whose encomiums of the waters were published in the *Coventry Mercury*, induced several influential families to visit the neighbourhood. The *Morning Chronicle*, then in the height of its fame, lent its powerful aid, and from that time the town has gradually extended itself, and from a place of partial resort, has become a centre of permanent residence.

The town of Leamington is well built, with handsome broad streets and squares ; its public buildings are few.

THE ROYAL PUMP ROOM AND BATHS, on the north bank of the Leam, was originally built from designs by Mr. S. C. Smith, of Warwick. The ground and buildings were purchased by a company, from the late Lord C. Bertie Percy, and the whole of the baths re-built. They are now the property of the town. There is a handsome and spacious swimming bath, with dressing rooms, a turkish bath, and a number of private bath rooms, fitted up in the most convenient manner. A fine room occasionally appropriated for concerts and entertainments, faces the main thoroughfare. The grounds are extensive and well laid out, and offer delightful promenades.

LORD AYLESFORD'S WELL, on the original spring, near the Church, is the same mentioned by Dugdale, Camden, and other early writers. The waters formerly flowed from a fissure in the rock, and were resorted to by the villagers of Leamington and the neighbourhood, who applied them for the cure of all maladies.

The Earl of Aylesford, Lord of the Manor, in 1803, visited Leamington, ordered the spring to be enclosed by a stone building, and granted its use in perpetuity to the poor. What renders this action still more meritorious is, that he refused the offer of a thousand pounds for the well and a small piece of land adjacent, from Dr. Holyoake, a physician of Warwick. The late Earl of Aylesford erected the present building, and a house adjoining for the residence of the custodian.

GARDINER'S BATHS, adjoining the Bath Hotel, occupy the site of those founded by Thomas Abbots, in 1786, and which were the first established in Leamington. These are now closed and the building appropriated to other uses.

An extensive range of baths, situate at the south end of Bath Street, were pulled down in 1847-8, to afford room for the works of the Rugby and Leamington Railway. A public fountain has however been recently erected under the railway arch, and is supplied from the spring.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to All Saints, was originally a chapel belonging to the parish of Wootton. It continued its character as a village Church until 1816,

when it was enlarged to make additional room for the increasing population. In 1827 and 1843-4 further additions were made, and in 1843 an entirely new structure was commenced, consisting of nave, with side aisles, north and south transept and choir.

THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL is situated at the end of Lansdowne Place. It is a heavy looking building in the Saxon style of architecture, and accommodates 600 persons, with additional sittings for the poor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, consecrated in 1839, is situate on the Radford Road, and is from designs of Mr. Jackson. It is very plain in detail and contains nothing worthy of note.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH is erected in the parish of Milverton, on the Rugby Road, and is a very fine building, with a good organ.

TRINITY CHURCH, situate at the north end of the town, is built in the Decorated style.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, situate at the east side of the town, is a commodious and handsome building, recently erected to meet the pressing wants of an increasing population.

MILL STREET CHAPEL was opened in 1829, and afterwards purchased by the celebrated Rowland Hill. The service now used is that adopted by the connection of Lady Huntington.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH is a building newly erected near the Pump Room, with Priest's house and Schools adjoining.

Leamington also contains numerous Chapels, for the various Dissenting bodies, and which from want of space we are here unable to notice.

A THEATRE has lately been erected in the Holly Walk, and is a truly commodious and well-planned structure. It is occupied at intervals during the hunting season.

Near the Theatre, and facing the Parade, is the New Town Hall, a handsome structure with large room capable of being utilized for balls or public meetings.

THE MUSIC HALL, in Bath Street, is well adapted for concerts, entertainments, balls, &c., and is in constant requisition during the principal part of the year.

THE WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, situate on the Radford Road, was founded in 1832, by a general subscription, amounting to two thousand five hundred pounds, to which was added the munificent sum of one thousand five hundred pounds from the Rev. Dr. WARNEFORD, Rector of Burton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire. The Hospital was named in honour of the generous individual who thus assisted to its establishment; and in the following year a further donation was made from the same source of one thousand guineas. Various other donors contributed to the sum required for the building and its foundation, and in 1834 a bazaar was held to provide for the deficit of eight hundred pounds, which was happily successful.

THE PROPRIETARY COLLEGE was founded in 1845, and occupies a site at the north end of the town. It is a hand-

some building of red and blue brick-work, with facings, and dressings of Caen stone. Pupils are here prepared for the army, navy, and universities.

THE JEPHSON GARDENS, facing the Pump Room, are laid out in the most complete and approved manner, and are provided for the recreation of the town, through the munificence of Mrs. WILLES, who has allotted in this and other parts of the town open spaces to be preserved in perpetuity. These gardens are called after Dr. JEPHSON, whose name is imperishably connected with Leamington. They are also used during the summer months for archery and tennis grounds, and the orchestra occupied twice weekly by a Regimental or other band.



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